The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 44 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915 CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Feb.				
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Moldavia.....	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th "	Egypt	8000	....	..
20th "	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	K. Kuroxumi	4625	17th Feb.	1st March
Toyan Maru	Y. Nakano'	5954	24th Feb.	7th March.
Jinsen Maru	T Terada	8765	11th March	23rd March

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines anp Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. E-25

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class "Single"	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 45,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank received Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 22nd February, †P. B. D. and C. M.
"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 25th February §C. M.
"LHASA," 2,184, Saturday, 26th February *Direct

†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.
§Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on Thursday 25th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on 25th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 20th February via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

20th February, 1915.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,421
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING
PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S HOT WEATHER SUITINGS.

SEND FOR PATTERNS,

We have just received our Season's Stock of Hot Weather Suitings, which we are offering at one price, for complete Suit Rs. 27-8.

AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORM.

Less 10% *Cash Discount.*

BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic",

BY APPOINTMENT
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS.
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P O Box 113)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

CONVOCATION WEEK for Graduates in Robes Permanent "Aristo-Platino" at ordinary silver rates 3 cabinets Rs. 3-8. Boudori Rs. 7, S. HORMUSJI, Kalbadevi. 5480

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—SIR KNIGHT. BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING.—We Guarantee our students to fit them for the positions of official Auditors, Accountants, Secretaries, Managers, Book-keepers, Cashiers, Head Clerks and other responsible Offices of Banking, Insurance and other Commercial Houses. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 5481.

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED a CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 in a successful concern of machinery merchants. The firm has also workshops foundry. Apply to Box No. 128, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle." 5426

WANTED a HINDU CLERK able to correspond in English and with knowledge of Gujarati Accounting. Salary according to fitness but not more than Rs. 40. Write with testimonials to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5443

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED an EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a 1st class certificate, for service up-country, preferably one with experience of gin and press machinery. Age not to exceed 35 years. Application must be accompanied with copies of testimonials and certificates of competency, stating salary expected. Apply to Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5455

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.
Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
5251 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, Lessons wanted, two or three hours weekly, apply stating terms to Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5456

WANTED a GRADUATE having good experience of Commercial correspondence with second language French. Apply personally MITHABHAI NATHOO, Kansara Chawl, between 5 to 7 p.m. 5467

WANTED a DRILL MASTER for a LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL for 3 hours a day, on and off. Gymnast preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5486

WANTED a Eurasian or Christian LADY COMPANION TEACHER especially in English by a Jewish lady living un-country. Pay Rs.. 20 and everything found except dress. Apply to Box No. 142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5479

WANTED, as a temporary measure, a Bandmaster for the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles. House provided.—Apply stating salary required, and with copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT, 2/5th Gurkhas, Abbottabad. 3120

WANTED a SMART & INTELLIGENT OFFICE MANAGER. Must be a good correspondent and business organiser. Salary Rs. 150 to 200 according to abilities. State previous experience and age. Apply to "N. B." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

WANTED a Secretary and Manager for the Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma. Salary starting on Rs. 500 a month with house and board. Passage paid.
Apply to the PRESIDENT, Pegu Club.
3120 Rangoon.

WANTED a COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT with thorough knowledge of book-keeping; quick at figures; must have very good hand. Salary Rs. 70, state experience. Apply to Box "A. B." c/o of "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

GODOWN CLERK having previous experience of Mill Stores, must be quick in figures. Good hand-writing indispensable. Apply stating experience and age, and salary required. Apply "C. B." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

ADVERTISER in the November 1914 issue of the "MERCANTILE GUARDIAN" of London, under its inquiry column (inquiry No. 5161/62) is requested to communicate with No. 896 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED GRADUATES as TEACHERS in the New English School, Nagpur. Those not studying law and having experience will be offered good prospects. For further particulars write to
G. J. PURUSHE,
5449 Head Master.

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT on Rs. 40 per mensem to serve in the Dispensary at Savalgi in the JAMKANDI STATE. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.
STATE KARBHARI,
5465 Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 16th February, 1915.

WANTED a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN with a knowledge of Fire and Marine Insurance to join a progressive European firm. Moderate salary will be given with a commission on profits. Apply with testimonials and state salary expected to Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED a GRADUATE with honours for the post of a travelling auditor of Local Fund Accounts. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to,
J. R. GUNJIKAR,
Examiner, Local Fund Accounts,
P. W. D. Secretariat,
5450 Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

AFRICAN ANIMALS FOR SALE. Lion cubs, cheetah (hunting leopard) tame zebras, zebra-ass hybrids, pigmy antelopes, several cats, monkeys, etc. On view at Baldock's stables, Byculla. 5432

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (1) AT MAHABLESWAR Jubilee Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

FOR SALE.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY DAIRY, Ambala—A limited number of Hams weight 10 to 16 lbs. are now available at As. 12 per lb.
Hams 20 to 35 lbs. at As. 10 per lb.
Produce of English imported Stock.
Apply to MANAGER. 5482.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—For HINDOOS, an airy, well ventilated ground floor on Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHAI HARIDAS, behind Wilson College. 5421

BOARD.—ROOMS, with flushing W. C. bathroom, gas and other conveniences. Terms Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 inclusive. Address 7, ALEXANDRA TERRACE, near Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 5472

TO LET.—LILY COTTAGE, Khandalla and Dr. Gome's Villa Andheri. Both near the Railway Stations. Apply Mrs. L. GOMES, Mahomedi Mahal, Bombay. 5477

TO BE LET.—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

WELL VENTILATED and COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS, with gallery, to be let at 32, Tamarind, Lane. Business Centre. Moderate rent. Apply on the premises. 5293

TO BE LET from 1st proximo a large, airy flat in Rachel Lodge, Apollo Bunder Consisting of one Drawing and Dining Room, three Bedrooms, &c., fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Apply to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5459

TO BE LET.—Furnished part of house in Poona for 3 months or a longer period (15th March to 15th June) verandah, sitting and dining rooms, two bed-rooms, and bath-room, cut-houses, etc. Nicely furnished in good locality rent moderate. Apply X. Y. Z. C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5457

BOARD AND LODGING.—Large Room for two chums or married couple and single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, first class board and all home comforts, in COOPERAGE, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, Arthur House, near Band Stand. 3119

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 4th day of March, 1915, for the supply of a 12 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engine for ready delivery.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipality,
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 19th February, 1915.
5483

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, THE 8TH MARCH, 1915, for twenty-two appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo Indian portion of the signalling establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have passed the VII standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation only at the local telegraph office. Applications accompanied by birth, school, and nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL together with one showing that the applicant is a British subject must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay on or before the 28th February 1915. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned above IN ORIGINAL. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay.
11th February, 1915. 5398

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION OF SIX STEEL BARGES each 45'—0" long x 12'—0" beam x 2'—6" deep, at Bhatghar near Poona.
Those desirous of tendering may view the barges, now under construction, at the Maker's yard, by arrangement with Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company Bombay.
Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the office of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar, via Lonand.
Tenders should reach this office before noon on Monday the 8th March 1915.
(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Lake Whiting District.
Executive Engineer,
Bhatghar, 10th February, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 7/8/0 per share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 1/8/0 per share of Rs. 50 equal to six per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st August 1914, is made payable on and after Saturday the 20th day of February 1915, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of the share certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the register of Members on the 13th February 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 19th February, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Agents.
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1915 5281

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
5426 RAJAPUR.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TADACHI WADI OLD SONAPUR ROAD NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji attorneys for Mr. Ananta Narayen Hatey the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Narayen Shivshanker Hatey the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dhodu Hari Kurjuker and his son Rajaram Dhondu Kurjuker the mortgagors, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 24th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Old Sonapur Road in that Oart called or known by the name of Tadachi Wadi and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 3568 and street No. 8 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 214 containing by admeasurement 125, 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Cursetji Nowroji, on the West by the public passage of the said Oart on the North by the house of Harischandra Madhowrao and on the South by the house of Dagdoo Sathba.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji attorneys for the above named Administrator at their office in Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite the New Church, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising, dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and porcelain ware, rich upholstered drawing room suits, sweet tonde Schiedmayer Schonne's Cottage piano, handsome hall cabinets, marble topped tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings, table ornamentss, carpets, iron single and double beds, mirror doors almirahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, meat safe, bentwood chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of E. Grindlay, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY 27TH FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jairaj House" near Sassoon Docks, Middle Colaba, Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood well made household furniture comprising, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, meat safe, rich glass and procelain ware rich upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich pictures, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich table ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirrored almirahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, book stands, sofas, Singer's hand sewing machine, gent's bicycle, cookings utensils, etc. etc.
The property of J. N. Schnieder Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following miscellaneous stock:—
Household and office furniture such as new designed rich tapestry and plush lined drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, handsome mirror door single almiras, teakwood arm and armless chairs, marble topped tables, fancy tiled topped teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, hatstand, baba cot, one big Chubb's safe, one pair teak wood side-boards, etc.
The property of a European gentleman:—
One Perambulator and one baba cot.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General Bombay and the Administrator of the effects of the late Mr. Mahomed Nurrudin Worliwala, the following effects of the said deceased:—
Tables, cup-boards, chairs, benches, wardrobe, mehta box, one lot books, copper and brass pots, clock, lamps, jars, iron safe, etc. and ornaments such as diamond sali, gold and pearl ear-rings, gold rings, buttons, gold wristlets, silver waist chain, and anklets, etc.
By order of Post Master General, Bombay:—
Unserviceable goods such as canvas and drills bags, leather delivery bags, wallets, leather cash bags, lamps, Hurricane lamps, parcel scales, time-pieces, rubber stamping machine, single and double harness sets, hand-cart, etc.
By order of the office concerned:—
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred handsome palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred well-built victoria.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
Several gent's second hand and new bicycles.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET. OPPOSITE THE ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH, ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHAIKH MEMON STREET OR MARKET ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Waman Madhowrao Dukle and Govindrao Madhowrao Dukle, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property, on the premises:—
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land and the house thereon, at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of Shaikh Memon Street, or Market Road, admeasuring 282 5/9 square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Chintoba Gowind Seth, on the West by the house of Ramji Kessow Lohar, on the North by the Lohar Chawl Street aforesaid, and on the South by a public passage for sweepers, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as Pension and Tax Land Revenue, partly as Quit ground rent land and partly as Pension and Tax land under Collector's Old No. 391, New No. 2268, Old Survey No. 1/1900, and New Survey No. 1826, and Collector's Old No. 1104, New No. 6829, Old Survey No. 1117, and New Survey No. 1826, and formerly under No. 15, and now under "C" Ward Nos. 1021 and 1022, and Lohar Chawl Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhordas, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their office, No. 4, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BAGS COTTON SEEDS AND 76 BAGS KUTNI RAPE SEEDS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kallianji Shamji Shah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
80 bags cotton seeds arrived from Jalgaon.
76 bags Kutni rape seeds arrived from Bhopal.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of, on the next day.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Seth N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Buildings Street No. 23-2-4-6, Ward No. 1144, Bell Lane and Esplanade Road.
Building Street No: 8-10-12, Wards No. 1221-1, Bell Lane.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE FIRM OF GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., (DEALERS IN MOTOR REPAIRS AND ELECTRIC GOODS) AT THE NEW QUEEN'S ROAD OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (NEAR SANDHURST BRIDGE CHOWPATTY).

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 21st February, at 2 p.m., (B. T.), at the above place by order of the mortgagee in possession Seth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of S. R. Pillai the proprietor of the above works, the godwill and all the stock-in-trade of his above motor repairing and electric goods shop such as table and ceiling electric fans switches, motor oil, carbon and electric lamps, armature wire, regulators, accumulators, pocket lamps, motor horns, large lot of electric lamp shades, electro levers and adopters, tubing wire, motors of assorted horse-powers, old motor-cars and machinery such as screw cutting and grinding machines, polishing machines with buffers, drilling machine, lathe complete, vice and old motor cars, and office furniture such as tables, chairs, typewriter, scales, safes, copying machine and other miscellaneous electric and motor repairing goods.
The property is on view.

Auction sale of Messrs. A. H. Baker and J. V. Medonalds (of R. I. Marine and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas) furniture at Donald House Barrow Road opposite Tramway Stable at Middle Colaba on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address very rich and made-to-order furniture by John Roberts, Dewjee Canjee, Wimbridge, etc., rich glass ware by Treachers, Tea and Dinnerset (Dolton crockery) for 12 men, rich platedware—strong rope made Singapore China and English cane furniture such as Robert made sliding dining table and chairs bevelled mirror sideboard and dinner waggon wimbridges pigeon hole crockerystand and drawing-room centre table by Roberts, English Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets by Robert, Dewji Canji and Wimbridge, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry rich door curtains, low chairs, easy-chairs, Indian carpets, rich platedware by Reed and Barton Elkington, Mappin and Webb, Marcks, Army and Navy, Walker and Hall, rich presentation silver articles, Collard and Collard's Cottage piano made to suit Indian climate, single and double Iron and Brass bedsteads, single and double almirahs by Roberts, clothes and hanging presses, gownstands, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table, rich ornaments, pictures, vases, large Iron store with chimney, cookingpots, rich glassware by Treacher's, rich doltor, tea and dinner services for 12 men etc.
The property of Messrs. A. H. Baker (of the R. I Marine service) and J. V. Macdonald (of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's works.)
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sales.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

At the desire of several upcountry intending purchasers, the auction sale of "SABOO PLACE" and its furniture and belongings is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).
If the reserve price shall not be obtained for the bungalow and furniture on the abovementioned date then the furniture and all other moveables will be sold by Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Kesterton's park victoria, on double C. Spring, with a handsome strong bay waler gelding, 16 hands, and a set of harness.
1 Jaffrabadi buffaloe giving 8 to 10 seers milk daily.
1 pair of white handsome large Palanpur bullocks, suitable for a Trolly. Good opportunity for an Aerated Water Factory or a Mill.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th February, 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A HOSIERY SHOP, AT JAGKARIA MUSJID.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Memon Vulley Suleman and Bai Aishabai, the Executor and Executrix of the late Jacob Haji Essa, deceased, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.) at No. 223 Jackaria Musjid the whole of the stock-in-trade of hosiery belonging to the above deceased, who was trading as I Ebrahim Hajee Jacob and Co., consisting of woollen and cotton socks and stockings of quality Nos. 1000, 1250, 351, 4024, 900, 700, and other regular brands on the market, woollen and cotton undershirts, towels, handkerchiefs, drawers, etc., of known brands.

Also wholesale cases of undershirts, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

Goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT *TO-NIGHT*

A GREAT and INSTRUCTIVE FILM

ON THE OCEAN BATTLE FIELD

WARSHIPS or FLOATING FORTRESSES OF ALL NATIONS

Most Perfect and Wonderful Photographs. In 3 parts.

One Part to be shown this week

ALSO

A ROMANTIC AND MODERN DRAMA

PLAYTHING OF AN HOUR

Realistic and unique in conception. Taken amongst the picturesque landscapes of Brittany and played with wonderful power and emotion.

SEVERAL COMICS AND ANIMATED GAZETTE

PRIZE MATINEES

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 to 6-30 p. m.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

LOOK OUT

ADVERTISING DATE

ROCAMBOLE

THE MOST SENSATIONAL DETECTIVE DRAMA EVER EXHIBITED

22000 FEET LONG

VICTORIA THEATRICAL Co.

Saturday night 20th Feb. at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW PLAY

FOWLADI IMAN

OR

THE IMPERISHABLE VIRTUE.

Sunday 21st Feb. 3-30 p.m.

KYANI LOHI

OR

BLUE BLOOD

"LITTLE MISS MONA"

This famous English Actress and Dancer will dance and sing songs in Hindustani.

Prices:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 As. and 4 As.

BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE,

TARDEO.

Tel. No. 1000. *Proprietor:* ALISHAH B. ERFANI.

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

GRANT ROAD,

BOMBAY THEATRE,

Saturday, 20th at 9 p.m.

and

Sunday, 21st at 3-30 p.m.

NEW PLAY

TARAMANDAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.

The Great Historical Masterpiece

NERO AND AGRIPPINA

The most artistic film ever produced—presented complete in Eight parts.

NOT A FILM WHICH BORES—

BUT ONE OF INTENSE INTEREST.

ROME IN ALL ITS ANCIENT GLORY.

THOUSANDS OF PERFORMERS!

SUPERB STAGING EFFECTS!

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY!

SOME OF THE SCENES

Circus spectacles (executed in the arena of Verona—the only Roman Circus perfectly preserved), Races of Chariots, Christians thrown to the fury of the Lions, Martyrs on the Funeral Pyre, the Saturnalia. The Naval Festival. The Imperial Galleys, Great fire and destruction of Rome, etc., etc.

A PANORAMA OF BEAUTY

OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE

All the latest war news in Pictures.

TO-MORROW AT 4 p. m.

Same Performance AT HALF PRICE.

PALLADIUM

LESSEE A CARDEAUX. **LATE LA-SCALA THEATRE.** MANAGER, H. CANNING

KALBADEVI ROAD.

6-30 p.m. TWO PERFORMANCES **10 p.m.**

TO-NIGHT **TO-NIGHT**

THE ONLY MUSIC HALL IN BOMBAY THIS WEEK WITH

NEW ARTISTES—NEW ARTISTES

DARLEY AND MAY

Brilliant Comedy Sketch Artistes

in

A Screaming Farcial Scene.

THE AWAKENING

LAST WEEK OF

ALEX VINCENT

The Tramp Musician.

CLEMENT MAY

The famous Dickensonnian Artiste

in

Scenes and Characters from the works of Chas. Dickens.

THE

ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE

Showing actual Scenes from the Seat of War.

SEE OUR STAR FILM THIS WEEK.

THE

IRON-MAN

In Two Parts.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.

A Fully Licensed Bar Under European Management.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Another Exclusive Attraction in Film Masterpiece.

WILSON BARRETT'S FAMOUS PLAY.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

6,000 Feet—In Four Parts.

The great world-famous Film depicting the horrors of oppression by the Romans in the time of Nero.

A Film of the season that is unsurpassable for its Quality, Photography, Acting, Staging and Costumes.

MOST ELABORATE SCENES. ROMAN DRESSES.

FIERCE LIONS. ATHLETES. ARENA.

Performed by the most eminent actors and actresses and produced at an enormous cost of thousands.

IT IS A WONDERFUL AND MOST IMPRESSIVE PRODUCTION YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE.

3 Shows of 1½ Hours each.

1st Show—6-45 to 8-15; 2nd Show—8-30 to 10; 3rd Show—10-15 to 11-45.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5 to 6-03. Extra Show—11-45 to 1-15.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Telephone | SANDHURST ROAD | No. 1266.

COMMENCES TO-NIGHT

The LAST WEEK of the EXHIBITION of the LAST INSTALMENT consisting of PARTS 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of

LUCILLE LOVE

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.

The LONGEST and HIGHLY EMOTIONAL FILM SERIAL the World has ever produced.

The Story is Absorbing, the Problem Convincingly Represented and the Treatment Charming.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO WITNESS

A PHOTOPLAY MASTERPIECE.

ON SAT. & SUNDAY	LATEST	OTHER DAYS
3 SHOWS	WAR	***2 SHOWS***
At 5 (PRIZE), 7-30 & 10	FILM	At 7 & 9-45

Admission: Re. 1-8, As. 12, 6 and 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

HOME OF THE CELEBRITIES.

Under constructive state for decorative get-up

CINEMA FILMS For Sale or Hire.

	Ft.		Ft.
Belgium at Bay	400	Cymbelline	2200
Ruins of Termonde	450	Drake's Love Story	2325
Fall of Antwerp	350	Fighting Chaplain	1009
With the Belgium Army	680	Julius Ceasar	1000
Battle of Lebekke	600	Facing the Footlights	2984
Defence of Alost	600	The Strength of Man	2000
In the Firing Line	400		
Defenders of the Empire	450		

The above were specially selected for the Royal Opera House, but as the get-up for decoration and Cinema presentation has not been completed they are offered to outsiders in Bombay or up-country.

Indian Princes possessing Cinema Machine for standard size films will find the above suitable for instruction with amusement for their children and families.

All communications should be addressed to:—

THE PROPRIETOR,

Royal Opera House, Bombay.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

HOCKEY ON SKATES

TOURNAMENT

Commences on 22nd February 1915.

Silver Cups will be presented to each Member of winning team.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital ... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund ... £465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

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Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin (North China.)
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at night at Multan and both during the day and night at Lahore and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.11 inches rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Sind and west Rajputana. Temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature has risen slightly but is still below normal in north Gujarat and at Neemuch, Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is in excess during the day in the southern half of the division but is still in defect at Saugor both during the day and at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad. The air is drier than usual Night temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan but in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Light isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces. Conditions are more settled in north-west India. Temperature continues to rise in Baluchistan and the western half of the Punjab and is now nearly normal in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north but continues in defect elsewhere in north-west India and in the United Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 19th of February 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total since 1st Nov. last	Rainfall: Varia. from Nor. since 1st Nov.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	63.0	54.4	56	..	5.56	..
Do. (18th)	76.5	60.0	48	..	0.40	—3.37
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	—2.56
Muskat	75..	63.3	68	..	3.11	..
Do. (18th)	..	..	..	..	..	0.49
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.6	42.4	56	..	..	—0.72
Rawalpindi	62.9	39.4	88	..	7.85	2.9
Lahore	66.6	40.6	90	..	3.61	1.41
Hissar	68.8	40.4	61	..	2.47	..
Ambala	65.9	41.3	76	..	3.76	—0.50
Delhi	65.4	46.5	66	..	7.66	0.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	69.0	45.0	67	..	4.08	2.83
Mainpuri	70.4	43.1	8	..	2.00	0.10
Jhansi	72.7	45.7	58	..	1.87	0.52
Cawnpore	72.8	45.7	16	..	1.96	0.38
Allahabad	73.2	50.8	87	0.11	2.30	0.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.3	38.8	31	..	0.59	—0.18
Karachi	74.4	54.4	49	..	0.76	—0.46
Ajmer	68.0	42.5	69	..	2.47	1.49
Jaipore	72.7	45.1	53	..	1.26	0.23
Kotah	71.6	49.6	51	..	4.72	4.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.0	46.0	61	..	0.16	—0.18
Dwarka	76.3	56.9	60	..	0.40	—0.16
Veraval	84.9	58.1	43	..	0.08	—0.24
Rajkot	80.1	41.1	45	..	0.41	—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	84.0	49.4	54	..	0.06	—0.37
Surat	86.0	62.0	62	..	0.70	0.39
Ahmedabad	88.0	54.0	20	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	79.5	43.1	49	..	0.57	0.15
Neemuch	72.2	43.6	43	..	3.96	3.82
Indore	82.0	46.2	37	..	1.51	0.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	53.8	52	..	1.41	—0.57
Saugor	76.2	50.8	31	..	1.34	—0.49
Hoshangabad	82.9	53.4	43	..	2.44	1.02
Khandwa	85.0	53.0	33	..	1.78	0.74
Akola	93.0	60.5	20	..	0.16	0.00
Amraoti	95.0	62.7	28	..	1.60	—0.16
Nagpur	91.7	62	47	..	3.45	1.54
Chanda	96.3	61.8	4	..	2.16	0.51
Raipur	91.7	64.1	55	..	1.86	0.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	79.3	62.5	48	..	0.48	—0.07
Ratnagiri	83.3	54.1	3	..	0.48	—0.21
Mormugao	84.6	71.1	70	..	1.43	0.24
Karwar	85.5	67.1	88	..	6.69	3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.4	49.1	32	..	3.22	2.41
Ahmednagar	92.3	50.2	20	..	1.96	0.86
Poona	92.6	60.3	59	..	0.61	—0.51
Sholapur	95.8	71.3	21	..	4.37	3.38
Bijapur	95.0	63.2	21	..	4.71	3.48
Belgaum	89.8	59.5	40	..	4.85	2.92
Aurangabad	91.9	60.4	28	..	2.04	0.89
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.6	70.5	38	..	2.06	1.04
Hyderabad	93.8	67.0	38	..	1.91	—0.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.9	74.6	72	..	3.61	0.24
Calicut	88.9	77.7	83	..	7.03	0.69
Cochin	91.0	77.7	82	0.01	13.35	4.32
Colombo	91.2	71.2	94	..	16.69	—5.98
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	62.7	94	..	4.09	—2.48
Bellary	94.0	69.1	48	..	2.91	—1.38
Cuddapah	99.0	71.5	45	..	3.68	—1.46
Madras	93.2	76.9	85	..	24.41	4.21
Bangalore	90.2	60.8	58	..	2.14	—1.51
Coimbatore	96.1	64.5	49	..	4.01	—1.24
Trichinopoly	96.2	68.9	79	..	5.54	—3.2
Negapatam	93.5	68.4	87	..	13.70	—.0817

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m	ft in
F.	19	m 1 56	27 5	19	m 8 9	16 11
		2 34s	26 0		8 28	19 4
S.	20	m 2 18	26 7	20	m 8 38	17 6
		3 10a	25 3		8 39a	20 5
Sr.	21	m 2 40	25 9	21	m 9 11	18 1
		3 53a	24 6		9 1a	21 6
M	22	m 3 8	24 11	22	m 9 52	18 8
		4 58a	23 11		9 49a	22 6
Tu.	23	m 3 37	24 1	23	m 10 59	19 2
		6 58s	23 10			
W.	24	m 4 50	23 4	24	m 1 28	22 10
		9 10a	24 8		0 44s	19 2
Th.	25	m 7 1	23 1	25	m 3 6	22 1
		9 44a	25 9		2 9a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 19 (Friday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 40m
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 41
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 41s
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 7h. 3m.	,, 6h. 41m
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 2m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 2m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 42m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th. 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 8th, 8h. 37-8m. p.m.

PASTEURISM AND HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a communication addressed to the Bombay Corporation against the proposed Pasteur Institute Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J. P. states, *inter alia*:—

I have collected about 2,000 cases—another thousand having been collected previously—in which death from hydrophobia took place after inoculation against it as recorded *in the annals of the Pasteur Institutes themselves* and these cases included all varieties of circumstances the treatment having sometimes been resorted to immediately after the bite."

Nevertheless your correspondent who screens himself behind the veil of anonymity would have the public believe that the Paster "treatment" has already been "proved to the hilt."!

Abraham Lincoln has, however, well said:—"You can fool *part* of the people *all* of the time and all of the people *part* of the time. But you can't fool *all* of the people *all* the time."

That the Turkish Bath is a perfect remedy for hydrophobia and other fevers has been proved numberless times.

In 1880 a boy named Carradice was admitted to the Leeds Hospital suffering from a sharp, attack of hydrophobia. The House Surgeon and all the Medical Staff of the Infirmary pronounced the case to be one of hydrophobia.

The Medical authorities of the Infirmary intimated to the Directors of the Oriental Bath Company of Leeds that they had a case of hydrophobia in the Infirmary and that they were desirous of trying the effect of the Turkish Bath.

The request was agreed to and by means of Turkish Bath thorough cure was established. The boy went home restored to his usual health, and had no recurring symptoms since.

This is by no means the only authentic cure of hydrophobia.

Mr. T. Pickering, F.R.G.S., Member of the Leeds Town Council and Director of the Bath says:—

I undertake to cure Hydrophobia by the same means (Turkish Bath) as often as cases are submitted. I challenge the trial, either in Leeds or London I make bold to predict that with the Turkish Bath intelligently administered, no future Lord Donerailе or other less distinguished patient can ever die of hydrophobia. Nothing would please me better than to receive a challenge from Pasteur to test his remedy and mine before a specially appointed committee, and upon conditions to be agreed upon between us. Acceptance of that challenge, so far as I am concerned is a dead certainty.

The challenge has been hung this quarter of a century past but the Medical Profession has not officially taken it up preferring to indulge in vituperation instead.

In a letter recently addressed to the Press anent Mr. Barker the famous lay bonesetter who admittedly cures patients where orthodox medical treatment has confessedly failed Mr. H. G. Wells the famous novelist says:—

They (the Medical Profession) are keeping the people lame in the interest of the profession. Here is healng (from a lay source) and the medical profession is barring the way to it.

Are we to believe that the Medical Profession would rather have people die of disease, if orthodox medical treatment fails to afford relief, than be cured by sanitary remedies—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZA,

Bombay, 18th February, 1915.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 15th February 1915 was 30.153 in hes For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

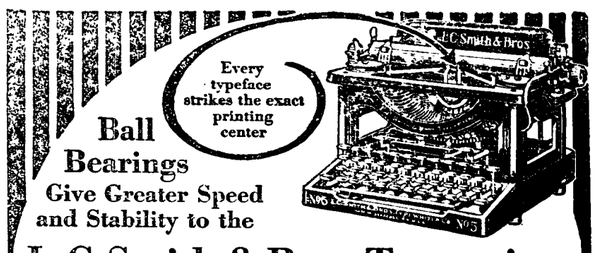
Bombay, 18th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.914	Inches
Temperature of Air	72.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.7	,,
Dew Point	56.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.579	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	1.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	79.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	65.0	,,
General direction of Wind from mid night to midnight	NNW,N,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	191	Miles

M. Paul Balmer, an Advocate of the Geneva Bar, who has been writing articles in the Paris "Journal" on his travels in Germany, relates the following surprising declaration, which was made to him by a German Officer on the subject of Switzerland:—"It was merely by a majority of two votes that the German Military Staff decided to pass through Belgium and not through Switzerland. The reason for this hesitation was the fear that French might have profited by the garrulous warnings of our military critics like General von Bernhardi, Herr von Treitschke, Marshal von der Goltz and others. The surprise of a German passage through Switzerland would have been complete. It was the difficulty of transforming in a moment our whole plan of mobilisation which saved you."

The Swiss Bank at Geneva is receiving large sums of money on deposit from members of the Hapsburg family and from the Austrian aristocracy. This Bank has also received orders to buy shares in British and American concerns. An Archduke has recently sold his Chateau and park in the Tyrol at half value in order to get cash



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Ball Bearings Give Greater Speed and Stability to the

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

(Ball Bearing, Long Wearing)

Because of ball bearing typebars, the keys respond as readily as perfect piano keys. The capital shift works with equal ease—no lifting of a heavy carriage but simply shifting the light typebar segment, thus insuring absolute accuracy.

No fingers can move too fast for this machine—*there isn't one delaying movement from "Salutation" to "Signature."* Instead of expensive and awkward attachments, all change controls are connected with keyboard—including shift key, shift lock, space bar, back spacer, ribbon key.

Another advantage—this machine is complete in itself for all kinds of work: tabulating, billing, large envelopes, cards or paper as narrow as a postage stamp.

Write for descriptive Pamphlets to the Sole Agents in India:

W. K. WADDELL & Co.,
237, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

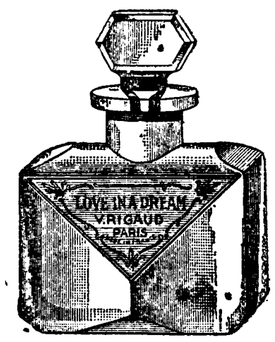
LEACH & WEBORNY.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

A. SYDNEY SMITH.



Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CALENDAR 1915 CALENDAR

[Nicely Designed & Printed in Colours

WITH THE PICTURE OF

King Emperor George V.

BRITANNIA BLESSING

Indian Troops going to the War.

And a date sheet for each month by V. P.

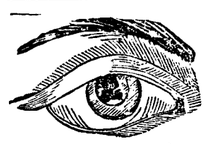
PRICE 2 Annas each or 4 Annas
,, 2 Calendars 6 Annas by V. P.
or free to Buyers of 6 Bottles of

AMRUTANJAN.

Best Indian Pain Balm

Price 8 Annas per Bottle.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT
7, THAMBU CHETTY STREET MADRAS



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F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.S.O.A., (LOND.)

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Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

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Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Feb. 18th

Bar Silver Spot	22 15/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about.	£500,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	1 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 months	4 1/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	1 7/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3/4
,, 7 day market loans	7/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	50
,, ,, Imports	39,000
Mid. Americans	4·95
Egyptian F. G. F.	6·75
New York Official noon call March ..	8.43
May	8.68
New Orleans 10 a.m., March ..	8.05
May	8.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	39,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS :—

Months:	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	4.86	4.81
June-July	..	..
July-Aug.	4.95	4.90
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.07	5.08
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.14	5.10

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	59,000
Future delivery prices:—	
M. J.	4.90
J. J.	.....
J. A.	4.98
A. S.	.....
S. O.	.....
O. N.	5.10
N. D.	.....
D. J.	.....
J. F.	5.16

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.86	4.87
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.95	4.96
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.07	5.07
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.14	5.14

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
17th Feb. Close ..	4.86½	4.95	5.07	5.14½
18th Feb. Open ..	4.81½	4.90	5.02	5.10
18th Feb. Close ..	4.87½	4.96	5.07½	5.14½
	pl 1	pl. 1	pl. 1	..

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
17th Feb. Close ..	6.86	7.05	7.35	7.47
18th Feb. Open ..	..	..	..	..
18th Feb. Close ..	6.88	7.07	7.37	7.49
	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	Oct.
16th Feb. Close	8.50	8.76	9.19
17th Feb. Close	8.38	8.84	9.07
18th Feb. 11 a. m.	8.40	8.85	9.10
18th Feb. Close.	8.49	8.73	9.18

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
15th	8.16	8.43
16th Feb. Close	Closed	
17th Feb. Close	8.05	8.35
18th Feb. 11 a. m.	..	..
18th Feb. Close.	8.12	8.41

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb. 18th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	65,500,000 Dec.	1,704,000
Public Deposits ..	40,250,000 ,,	6,196,000
Other do. ..	117,500,000 Inc.	1,670,000
Govt. Securities ..	24,500,000 Dec.	79,000
Other Securities ..	101,750,000 ,,	2,866,000
Notes & Gold ..	49,750,000 ,,	1,489,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 32 % of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	55,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	83,000
Futures at New York March	8.49
Previous closing price	8.38
Futures at New York May	8.73
Previous closing price	8·64
Spot Cotton at New York	8.55
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7.88
Previous price	7.94
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.12
Previous price	8.05
Future at New Orleans May	8.41
Previous price	8.35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7-8
Demand Bills	4.81.60
Silver Commercial Bars..	48 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 18th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May	61
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June paid	60/6
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. paid	63/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar.; Hull sellers	£ 7-7-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 79
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30
Selected Copper	70½
Calcutta linseed	54/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber paid	2/3¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

The market to-day has been very steady and in spite of considerable selling, Good Broach advanced to Rs. 203.

A moderate business was done in Khamgaum Akolas at Rs. 163/4.

Very little business was done by exporters, the bulk being transacted in the bazar.

Ready cotton was in fair demand and prices were steady.

We quote:—

Good Broach (March)	Rs. 203
Fully Good Bengal (March)	Rs. 137
Fine M. G. Bengal (March)	Rs. 149
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (March)	Rs. 163/4
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916).	Rs. 177/8

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	207	..	200	25-3-15
H. G. ,, ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	175/8	..	25-1-16
H. G. ,, ...	..	135	..	25-3-15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	146/7	..	..	,,
Akola, Khgm ..	205	..	..	25-1-16
H. G. ,, ...	..	..	..	..
M. G. "Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	150	137	..	25-3-15
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	179	..	..	,,
M. G. Nagpore ..	176/7	..	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal ..	172/3	..	..	25-3-15
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	170	..	..	,,
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	166	..	..	,,
M. G. Akola, Khgm, Fair staple ..	162	..	..	,,
M. G. ,, ...	165	..	..	25-5-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	203	,,
H. G. Westerns	..	..	191	,,
M. G. Westerns	..	..	198	,,
M. G. Miraj	..	..	206/7	,,
M. G. Compta	..	..	206/7	,,
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone: Soft steady, hard quiet.

White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 7-9, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 6-15, R. D. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 48, R. D. per candy.
Linseed. Tone dull. Ready	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone dull. Brown Katni	Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet. Ready	Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone quiet. Sholapur	Rs. 29-12, B. T. per candy.
Madras	Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone steady.	Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet. Ready	Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May	Rs. 5-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.	Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone quiet. Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 8-12, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent.	Rs. 41, B. T. per candy
Black Katni	Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mughi	Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	Rs. 45, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore	Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. March.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173.
30 d-s. Hongkong	129½.
Do. Shanghai	165.
60 d-s. Yokohama	146½ to 146¾.

BULLION.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	24-9-0
Australian do	24-1-0
Bombay do	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day though a few shares exhibited a fall by a few points. Owing to heavy sales a slight drop was recorded in the Tata Iron and Steel Shares.

In Mill Share Davids declined to Rs. 507½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 360, Centrals to Rs. 1,737½, Crescent to Rs. 87½ and Currimbhai to Rs. 168¾.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,067½ and Finlay at Rs. 243¾.

Bombay Cottons advanced to Rs. 118¾.

Jamshed changed hands at Rs. 92½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 90 and 91 in big lots. Deferred opened at Rs. 182 but closed at Rs. 179. Preference stood steady at Rs. 157.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1195 X.D. Preference were in demand at Rs. 1145 X.D.

Bombay Burma Tradng Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 855 X.D.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,575. Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 56.

Sialkot Naowal Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 30½ and Rs. 30¾. Mandra Bhon Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 23 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 580.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were in demand at Rs. 207 for cash.

Shivrajpoors were quoted at Rs. 15½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3 ½ per cent. G. P. Notes were recorded at Rs. 92¼ and Rs. 92¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were quoted at Rs. 98¼.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	Week.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	13,786 Cwts.	106,801 Cwts.	611,175 Cwts.	815,65 Cwts
Wheat	5,937	76,852	299,328	312 348
Linseed	2,576	15,307	49,532	189,161
Rape. Rai, Mustard Seeds	1.161	8,007	46,211	13,138
Gingellyseed	3,217	20,787	128,273	501,916
Poppyseed	..	11	161	2,041
Groundnuts	3,959	37,697	239,437	424,013
Castorseed	5,001	30,740	140,072	277,259
Rice	6,934	240,258	584,012	426,557
Myrabolams	793	7,895	123 557	142,629
Cottonseed	6,561	78,462	622,333	1266,721
Mowraseed	283	509	10.559	8,861
Gram	2,872	13,718	46,211	50,12
Jowari	4,768	30.561	153,2 2	216,035
Barley	..	671	5,601	3,149
Maize	245	674	1,494	429

ARRIVALS.

18th Feb. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,019
Central India	1,343
Barsi & Nagpur	2,452
Berar	1,132
Central Provinces	2,75
Dhollera	14
Broach	..
Compta & Dharwar	147
Westerns	55
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,337
Rajputana	299
Sind	138
Other Sorts	92
Total....	13,786
Total for week	1,06,801
,, to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	8,50,801
,, same time last season	17,06,136

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 19.

Clan Gordon	Walker	Glasgow, Jan. 9
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta, Feb. 8

DEPARTURES.

February 19.

Columba	Jenkins	Aberdeen
Iyo Maru	Okamoto	Kobe
Bleamoor	Blakey	Rangoon

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Subedar	for Calcutta
,,	Hejaz	for Mauritius
,,	Dumra	for n Gulf Ports

The following vessels have received their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer—Meteor	for	Balik Papan
,, Frankenfels	for	Middlesbro
,, Uganda	for	Calcutta
,, Beme	for	Rangoon
,, Capri	for	Genoa
,, Exford	for	Saigon

S. S. Clan Gordon:—The steamer Clan Gordon, 2,285 tons, Captain T. Walker, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, having left that port on the 9th ultimo with general goods on board.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,09? tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 8th instant, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,545 tons, Captain Rammerson will sail to-day for Balik Papan, in water ballast.

S. S. Frankenfels:—The steamer Frankenfels, 3,669 tons, Captain E. Webb, will sail to-day for Middlesbro via Port Said and Hull, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Uganda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain E. D. G. Diamond, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Point-de-Galle, in water ballast.

S. S. Exford:—The steamer Exford, 2,839 tons, Captain Henry, will sail to-day for Saigon, in water ballast.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,895 tons, Captain Younger, will sail this evening for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Capri:—The Italian mail steamer Capri, 2,952 tons Captain A. Muzio, will sail to-day for Genoa via Aden and Massawa with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant arrived Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, February 19th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum & Co.
Asturian	Hildlich	K. N. & Co.
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co.
Bombay Maru	Kurozumi	N. Y. Kaisha
Capri	Murzio	G. Bald ini
Chinkoa	Reddock	M. M. & Co.
Egyptian (Transport)	Baum	T. M. & Co.
Enford	Henny	B. Dunjibhoy
Lawoe	Smith	Dada Miya Khandwarni.
Maur	Fornes	F. F. O. & Co.
Nurani	Thompson	B. & P. S. N. Co.
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Sardar	Dekerji	P.G.S.N. Co.
Shibetoro Maru	Nareta	N. Y. Kaisha
Uganda	G. Diamond	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nubia	Garwood	,,

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati	Sabudin	B. S. N. Co.
Irrawadi	Mahomed	
Indravati	Oosman	
Courland	Fakir	
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Nurani	Thomson	T. M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Argyle	Wood	Prize Vessel
Braunfels	Northcote	S. W. & Co.
Beme	Younger	B. I. S. N. Co.
Dumra	Hobday	N. Y. Kaisha
Daisai Maru	Tamai	J. F. & Co.
Clan Gordon	Walker	W. & A. G. & Co.
Elesia	Green	J. M. & Co.
Gallia	McIntyre	A. S. N. & Co.
Hejaz	Gray	W. & A. G. & Co.
Meteor	Rammerssen	P. & O. Co.
Persia	Hall	B. I. S. N. Co.
Quilca	Warrington	B. I. S. N. Co.
Steinturm	Wilson	B. I. S. N. Co.
Subadar	Crebbin	B. I. S. N. Co.
Sildra	E. Bryn	B. I. S. Co.
Upada	Amos	B. I. S. N. Co.
Ujina	Abbot	B. I. S. N. Co.
Varsova	Sharpe	B. I. S. N. Co.

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 1,321 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 15 bales, wool, D. Kundanomal; 200 bales, cotton fly, 100 bales, cotton waste, C. Peraj & Co.; 538 bales, wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 147 bales, wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 1,920 cwts., linseed cake, Breul & Co.; 5 cwts., Indian cutchura, cake, Breul & Co.; 12 bales, goat hair, 6 P. Mathooradas & Co.; 12 bales, goat hair, 6 bales, wool, V. Esmail & Co.; 100 bales, cottonfly, M. R. Patel.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 50 47-50 tons, teak planks, Mackenzie's Saw Mills.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia, (s) 100 cwts., gum olibanum, 6 pots, roza oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 1 bale, cotton, Volkart Bros.

Egyptian Transport (s) 165 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 200 bales, hemp, H. Govindjee; 2,000 cwts., castorseed, 8,000 cwts., cottonseed, Sanday & Co.; 6,000 cwts., castorseed, 2,000 cwts., cottonseed, Volkart Bros.; 16,016 cwts., linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 23,994 cwts., groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2,275 cwts., myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 450 bales, hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co.; 140 bales, hemp, T. Morrison & Co.; 1,005 cwts., kardee seed, H. Govindjee; 36 bundles, buffalo hides, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,600 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 400 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Shibetoro Maru (s) 367 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales, cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 16 bales, cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

Shibetoro Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 2,000 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 165 bales, cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 400 bales, cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Shibetoro Maru (s) 1,300 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Shibetoro Maru (s) 1,149 bales. cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales, cotton, H. Megjee & Co.; 300 bales, cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Nubia (s) 80 cases, chutney, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 55 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 20 cases, curry powder, M. M. Poonjiaji & Co.; 67 cwts., sharkfins, 7 cwts., fishmaws, R. Dhunjee & Co.; 200 bales, cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales. cotton yarn, Tata Sons, & Co.; 378 bales, cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 62 cwts., shark fins, E. Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 125 bales, cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 400 bales, cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 350 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S. S. Chinkoa from London, Agents, M. M. & Co., 5,183 casks, cement, 300 bales, old newspaper, 24 bales, 20 cases, paper, 10 cases, oodliver oil, 30 drums, oil, 490 drums, linseed oil, 36 cases, 12 [illegible]s, lubricating oil, 570 barrels, 20 [illegible]se, 38 cases, brandy, 10 cases, [illegible] rum, 256 cases, wine, 7 cases, liqu[illegible]r ms, spirit of wine, 5 barrels, tar, [illegible] erfumery, 1 case, confactionery, 80[illegible] cases, condensed milk, 249 cases, biscuits, 350 cases, 22 packages, provisions and oilman's stores, 60 bags, farina, 35 cases, soap, 146 cases, 30 drums, varnish, 270 cases, turpentine, 1 cask, brass locks, 95 cases, glass bottles, 4,932 nongs, stone ware bottles, 1,000 nongs, zinc sheets, 26 packages, lead shots, 8 rolls, lead, 80 drums, atlas preservative, 153 drums, 640 kegs, 2 cases, paint, 20 drums, carbolic acid, 15 packages, drugs, 19 barrels, emulsion, 1,050 drums, 12 barrels, 48 kegs, disinfectant, 10 bales, cotton and wool, 45 bales, old clothes.

S. S. Shibetoro Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha, 1,226 pieces, planks, 20 bales, cotton goods, 100 casks, cement, 73 cases, glass bottles, 10 cases, glass chimneys, 2 cases, glass bead, 35 cases, glass phials, 1 case, sulphuric acid, 2 cases, soap, 2 cases, bamboo sticks, 5 cases, chalk sticks, 1,001 packages, cassia, 2 cases, cassia oil, 200 drums, asphaltum, 36 bags, coffee, 77 bags, flour, 500 bags, white rice, 800 bags, green beans, 200 bags, green peas, 350 bags, sugar candy, 161 bags, sugar, 99 crates, malted milk, 6 cases, beans, 90 packages, matting, 1,728 bundles, rattans, 13 cases, prunes, 100 packages, tea, 37 drums, paint, 188 crates, 250 rolls, roofing felt, 28 cases, canned goods, 8 packages, canned meat, 25 cases, canned vegetable, 734 cases, canned fruits, 237 cases, canned salmon, 4 cases, canned asparagus, 2 cases, canned tomatoes, 15 bags, cardamoms, 1,832 bags, betelnuts.

S. S. Steinturm from Calcutta, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co., 6,705 tons, coal.

S. S. Lawoe from Jeddah, Agents, Dadamia Khandwane, 41 boxes, 2 cases, 1 bundle, specie.

S. S. Bombay Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha, 500 casks, cement, 191 casks, sulphate copper, 25 tubs, munsel, 27 cases, saffron, 285 cases, refined camphor, 25 cases, camphor powder, 38 cases, camphor oil, 114 bags, coffee, 660 cases, cassia, 250 cases, fire crackers, 10 cases, sticklac, 96 cases, glass bottles, 19 cases, glass bead, 105 cases, glass chimneys, 61 cases, glass jars, 14 cases, glass tumblers, 9 cases, glass mirrors, 14 cases, cotton yarn, 1 case, 123 bales, cotton goods, 174 cases, silk yarn, 12 cases, silk goods, 40 cases, cloth, 1 case, perfumery, 9 cases, umbrellas, 481 cases, vermouth, 50 cases, 2 casks, wine, 4 cases, beer, 10 cases, vegetable wax, 12 bundles, beeswax, 1 case, clocks, 1 case, watches, 857 cases, tea, 5 cases, gambier, 86 cases, 7 bundles, gum benjamine, 14 [illegible] rice, 195 bags, sago flour, 1,345 bags, beans, 27 bags, staraniseed, 8 cases, biscuits, 41 cases, oil, 100 bundles, copper sheets, 1,638 bundles, rattans, 222 bundles, sandal wood, 2,245 pieces, planks, 4 cases, mace, 1,564 bags, betelnuts, 100 bags, dry ginger, 66 cases, umbrella materials, 150 packages, matting.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The share market to-day exhibited less activity, fewer transactions being recorded in Jute Mill scrip which has for so many weeks ruled the best prices. It was, however, on the whole well maintained. Coal shares were neglected but ruled fairly steady. Cotton Mill shares attracted more attention.

Bankura Damuda Railway 2 pc., Dunbar Cotton Ord. 15, 16, and 17. Durbar Cotton Pref. 37, 38 and39; New Ring Mills Pref. 94 and 95. Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted 92/4 to 92/8.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

Freights continue to rise. Tonnage generally and especially for the nearer positions is scarce and congestion and consequent delay at ports of discharge is aggravating the situation. The demand from Karachi shippers, however, is small although there is again rather more enquiry for new crop positions, but at rates below what owners are at the moment prepared to accept. There are no berth bookings or charters to report.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

Except for a few light thundershowers in the east of the United Provinces the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No great change.

SPOTS ON THE SUN

are no great cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist, but the spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckless, Blotches, Balakheads, etc.

MADON SONS & CO., BOMBAY.

YOUR OLDEST PHOTO MAKES YOU LOOK YOUNGEST.

so does POPULAR BEAUTY-CHARM a delightful liquid preparation that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It protects the skin from the inclemency of the weather, giving to the complexion the fresh bloom of perfect health. The pet and secret of many a high class lady. A boon to motorists. Pink and white.

MADON SONS & Co.,

(THE ORIGINAL MADON'S)
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

SUPERB VALUES IN LADIES' CLOTHING.

We have just imported a collection of beautiful and distinctive models of Ladies' Ready-to wear clothing. They are offered at PRE-WAR RATES.

EXAMPLE OF VALUE:—

	Rs. a.
Blouses, white, well-cut and tailoured. 50 dozen to clear. Each	1 8
Night Dresses, really chic and smart, Each, from Re. 1 12 to ..	5 8
Underskirts, you must see these early Each from Re. 1 4 to . ..	5 8
Stockings, open work, smart shape. Black or Tan. .. .. Pair	0 12
Crepe, for Dresses. White with coloured spots. 30 in. wide. Yard	0 10
Crepe, same as above, in double width .. .. .. Yard	0 12
Fancy Ribbons. Latest creations. Satin ground with velvet flowers. Exquisite 2 in wide .. Yard	0 10
Ditto, 3 in. wide .. .. Yard	0 12
Boys' Jersey Suits, in Blue or Reseda, Sweater, Trouser and cap complete, good cut. .. .. .. Suit	3 8

Complete Stock of Gents' Requisites at Moderate Prices.

A. H. JOOSUB & Co.,

12, SITARAM BUILDINGS 12,
Near Crawford Market BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
Rs. 3 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

"NAVAPUSPAL"

It is an improvement of our renowned Floral Hair Oil. It is made from purest vegetable oil and is tinted a delicate emerald green. The perfume is exquisite.

Re. 1 per bottle.

"AGURU"

Made from finest selected Aguru wood. Used as an incense in ancient times. Used as a perfume to-day. Can be used by everybody for its moderate price.

Price 2 oz. phial As. 12. 1 oz. phial As. 7.

"COLD CREAM OF ROSES"

An excellent lubricant for inflamed, chafed or rough skin and a soothing application for chapped lips and hands. Invaluable for winter season, delicately perfumed, never decomposes, being free from lard.

Price As. 7 per tube.

"CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER"

A rose-scented and rose-coloured dentifrice for everybody and for every day use at a moderate price.

Price As. 2 per tin.

"EMERGENCY SET"

Invaluable in all accidents and emergency. No household should be without it. No traveller should forget it.

25 Items in a decent Box at Rs. 5.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Ltd., Calcutta.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

HIGH COURT.

DECREE "WRONG IN LAW."

APPEAL ALLOWED'

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

GOKALDAS JADHAVJI.—Appellant and Plaintiff v. HARJIVAN VIRJI AND OTHERS.—Respondents and Defendants.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who dismissed the plaintiff's suit for recovery of Rs. 35,000 alleged to have been lent to the defendants with costs.

The alleged facts which gave rise to the original suit were as follows:—The plaintiff alleged that on the 28th of July, 1910, he lent to Harjivan Virji, the first defendant, and Dharamsi Harjivan, the father of the present defendants 2, 3 and 4, the sum of Rs. 35,000 to pay off a family debt when a Gujarati demand promissory note was signed in the plaintiff's book. Interest was agreed to be paid at 4 per cent. per annum and was to be paid every month. The said Dharamsi Harjivan being dead, the defendants 1,2, 3 and 4 executed a fresh demand promissory note or "khata" in the plaintiff's book, bearing date the 21st of June, 1913. On the 17th of July, 1914, the plaintiff demanded payment from the defendants, but having received no reply filed the present suit.

The defendants in their written statement admitted having signed the promissory note, but alleged that there was no consideration for the original note of the 28th July, 1910. They said that the promissory note was executed under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff is the son-in-law of one Vassonji Damodar, the nephew of the first defendant. Vassonji Damodar having uled his petition in insolvency, approached the first defendant in order that he and his wife Ratanbai might be provided with the means of livelihood. The first defendant intended to set aside a sum of Rs. 35,000 which was to be settled on trust, and the income of the trust fund to be paid to Ratanbai for her maintenance, the trust fund to revert to the donor or his heirs on her death. But until the trust fund was created, the maintenance of Ratanbai was to be provided by means of an arrangement with the plaintiff Vasanji's son in-law. That in accordance with the arrangement Harjivan and his sons signed a pronote in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 35,000, the interest on which at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was to be paid for the maintenance of Ratanbai. As the trust fund was a matter of fact not established the pronote of the 21st June, 1913, now sued on was executed by the defendents, not as an acknowledgment, that the sum of Rs. 35,000 had been advanced as loan to the defendants, but merely with the object of keeping in force the purposes of the original idea viz, the provision of maintenance to Ratanbai.

Mr. Justice Macleod, who heard the original suit, in dismissing the suit with costs said that the mere fact that the notes went the round starting from the Bank and Khimji Gokuldas and passing through the plaintiff to the defendants, the defendants to Ratanbai, Ratanbai to the plaintiff and then back to the Bank and Khimji showed clearly that the whole transaction was a family arrangement in order to secure a monthly payment to Ratanbai; and it was never intended that the plaintiff should be entitled to call for the payment of Rs. 35,000 from the first defendant and Dharamsi. The first defendant or his son or grandson continued to make those payments for the maintenance of Ratanbai to the plaintiff until this suit was brought, but if he gave the plaintiff a decree, he would be entitled to hold the money without any obligation to pay maintenance to Ratanbai, and without having paid a single rupee out of his own pocket. Whether the family arrangements might be considered as an agreement whereby Ratanbai's maintenance was secured was a question which cannot arise in this suit. In his Lordship's opinion, the Court was entitled to go behind the actual signing of the promissory note and handing over of the Rs. 35,000 to Dharamsi, in order to ascertain the real nature of the transaction. He was satisfied that the note was passed without consideration. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

From this decision of his Lordship, the plaintiff preferred the present appeal.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Campbell appeared for the respondents.

After arguments were finished, their Lordships delivered judgment and reversed the decree of the Lower Court and passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 35,000 with costs.

In the course of the judgment, his Lordship the Chief Justice said that "to say that the notes went the round . . . showed that the transaction was a family arrangement etc., etc.," would amount to saying that the contract between the parties was entirely different to that of the contract expressed in the promissory note. In their Lordship's opinion, that evidence was not admissible for the purpose of showing that a contract was different to that expressed in the promissory note and they were satisfied that the evidence which had been recorded showed that the promissory note was passed for good consideration and that the decree which had been passed by the Lower Court dismissing the plaintiff's suit was not only wrong in law but contrary to natural justice. Their Lordships, therefore, allowed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Daphtary, Fereira and Diwan.

Solicitors for the respondents:—Messrs. Little & Co.

ATTACHMENT OF A HOUSE AT MUSCAT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

GORDHANDAS VISONDAS AND OTHERS v. KHUSALDAS KHIMUNMULL AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff appellants applied to have the attachment raised on their house at Muscat brought by the order of the court of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Muscat in the suit brought by one Sayed Yusuf against one Khusaldas Khimunmull. The matter was referred to an arbitrator who passed an award on 31st October, 1913.

The Political Agent and His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Major S. G. Knox C.I.E., confirmed the award passed by Seth Jamnadas, the arbitrator, because the agent of Gordhandas had agreed to accept before him the decision of the arbitrator and he could not go into a decision which he agreed to respect.

Against the above order an appeal was made to the Bombay High Court. In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Muscat Order in Council, 1887, the papers were sent for, and the case was argued before their Lordships.

It was contended on behalf of the appellants that their agent had no authority to refer the suit to arbitration; and the said reference was void as not being in accordance with the provisions of the Consular Jurisdiction Act for referring matters to arbitration. The said award was defective, and the arbitrator had exceeded his jurisdiction and authority, and had been guilty of misconduct.

Their Loordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the order of the Consul at Muscat, and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Binning (instructed by Messrs. Little and Co.) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the respondents.

DIAMONDS MISAPPROPRIATED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BABU MADANLAL KESHAVDAS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The petitioner was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of 39 pearls belonging to one Kasturchand Kaliianchand, and of 33 diamonds belonging to one Lakhmichand Panachand. The Magistrate acquitted the appellant of the former charge, but convicted him for the latter and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700 or three months' rigorous imprisonment in default. Against the latter order of the magistrate the accused appealed to the High Court.

The accused is a broker in jewellery, and took 101 diamonds on *jangad*, i.e. "on approval," from the complainant on 24th May, 1914. Out of them he returned 63 diamonds, and did not return 38 diamonds worth Rs. 469. For this he was charged in the Police Court.

The accused's defence was that he had gone to a fair at Nasik as he had taken a vow to bathe there. Then he went to Pushkar fair, where he received a telegram that his brother's wife was ill, and, so he went to Benares. He had sent letters to the effect that he would settle the matter, but inspite of that the steps were taken against him.

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence. The letters produced by the accused told against him. The evidence for the prosecution established the guilt of the accused beyond all reasonable doubt.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, dismissed the appeal.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LI T.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

624-14—Patell & Ez. Fatmabai v. Bai Dhaklibai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

795-14—Payne & Co Dhaklibai widow & ors v. Hassanally Mahomedally & ors Dubash & Co. for a pauper Patell & Ez.

774-14—Bhai K & G Fatechand Ramdut a firm v. Chaganlal Panachand Malvi H M and R.

1134-14—Patell & Ez. Kulsumbai widow v. Jamna Chandu Bapu Manecklal & Co.

291-14—Daph F and D, Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm v Ratanchand Premchand and ors, Dubash and Co.

444-14—Captain and V, Mahyuddin Vallud Mahomed Baba v Halimabai and anr Rustomji and Gin.

S C Ct 62 2497-14—Khand L and M, Jita Khooma and ors v Bhansali Vithal Govind Pandia and Co.

337-14—Nadirsha and D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyab and ors, Ragh N and Co, Manecklal and Co.

110-11—Madh K and Ch, Javarvahu widow v Walji Govindji and ors, Jamsetji R and D.

859-13—Mulla and Mulla, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Jimbabai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, Shroff D and D.

519-13—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Goverdhandas Kanakia v Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt and anr, Manch and N, Daph F and D.

495-14—Smetham B and Co, Allibhai Chagla and Co a firm v Cassum Rahim, Payne and Co.

1135-14—Matu J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Ganesh Sakharam Sardesai Khand L and M.

471-14—G H Dalal, Bai Champa widow v Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria and anr, Little and Co.

958-14—Mer K R B and Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v Edalji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and Mulla.

529-13—Little and Co, Shivshanker Ramchandra v Bai Dhankorebai widow, Dastur and Co.

Spc and Wvg Co Ltd v Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co a firm, Matu J and M.

881-14—Mulji and Th, The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd v Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co a firm, Matu J and M.

911-14—Rustomji and G, Essabhoy Abdul Kadar Vaso v Pandurang Shridhar and ors.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber matters for disposal.

Re the taxed costs of Messrs Bicknell M R and Co, Bicknell M R and Co, Ebrahimji Mamooji client v Bicknell Merwanji Romer and Co applicants, 8-2-15.

617-11—Submis and Gore, Shivram Bapuji Bude v Kamlabai widow, 11-2-15.

Re costs of Messrs Hiralal and Co, Hiralal and Co, Messrs Ved Brothers and Co clients v Hiralal and Co, applicants, 15-2-15.

1223-14—Vachha and Co, Lakhma Tulla and Co v Miyan Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji and Gin, warrant and notice oxxxvii R 5 oxxii 52 22-1-15.

In re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, Nanu H and Co, In re Arbitration between John William Lindford and ors v Jehangir Hormusji Mody petitioner, Crawford B and Co, Notice 17-11-15.

887-05—Little and Co, Nanabhai Sadanand v Abdool Gafoor Khan Gool, Captain and Vaidya, 25-1-15.

C 97-15—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abbas and anr, Bhai K and Gir, 1-2-15.

133-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai v The South India and Mysore Mfg Co Ltd and anr, Unwalla P and P, 6-2-15.

133-14—Unwalla P and P, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai v The South India and Mysore Mfg Co Ltd and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, 6-2-15.

1502-14—Dikshit and Pur, Markandrai Kallianrai Mehta v Y H Desai and Co, Manchershaw and N, 6-2-15.

1140-13—Captain and Vaidya, Shamchandra Rampartab v Velji Anandji and anr, Malvi H M and R, 9-2-15.

1217-14—Edgelow G W and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in liquidation) v K S Anjar and anr, Little and Co, 9-2-15.

95-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Laxmibai widow v Arjun Khimji and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Madhowji K and C, 9-2-15.

1470-14—Little and Co, Saboor Vanmalidas v Shri Narayen Maharaj and ors, Crawford B and Co, 11-2-15.

1367-14—Mulla and Mulla, Chiniram Jesraj a firm v Samaldas Govind & ors, M B Chothia 15-2-15.

657-91—Surajmal and Co, Kesserbai widow v Lalji Doongersey and ors, Tyabji D and Co, 15-2-15.

1295-114—G B Pandya, Keshow Ganesh Vaidya v Bai Laxmibai widow, Manecklal & Co, 15-2-15.

858-14—Captain and Vaidya, Mariambai widow v Ayshabai widow and ors, Mans H M and Co, 16-2-15.

1219-14—Malvi H M and R, Rao Bahadur Kasturchand Dukarji v F C Rustomji and anr, Merwanji K R B and Co, 16-2-15.

281-14—Nanu H and Co, Dossabhoy Cursetji Soonawalla v Gangaram Sakharam Seth and ors, Pocha and Co, 16-2-15.

O S 1449-14—Malvi H M and R, The Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 11-12-14.

O S 118-15—Little and Co, Charandas Chaturbhuj v The Advocate-General of Bombay, 5-2-15.

In Re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882, Patell and Ezekiel, In re the Romer Oosman Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Pertabchand Gulabchand petitioner, Amin and Desai, J's order dated 26-1-15. To settle list of contributories.

In re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882, Little and Co, In re the Indian Specie Bank of India Ltd (in liquidation) v J Sanders Slater Official Liquidator, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co, Bhai K and G, Craigie B and C, Dhan and Bat, Hiralal and Co, Madhowji K and C, Little and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D and Co, Malvi H M and R, Edg G W and Co, Merwanji K R B and Co, Mirza M and M, In person, Crawford B and Co, Amin and Desai Surajmal and Co, Ragh N and Co, Rustomji and Gin, Unwalla P and P, Capt and V, Ardeshir H D and Co, Moti and D, Pandia and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Mehta D and L, Daphtary F and D, Dastur and Co, Shroff D and D, J order dated 26-1-15, To settle list of contributories.

In re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882, Matubhai J and M, In re the Pioneer Assurance Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Pertabchand Gulabchand petitioner, Anantroy Jamnaprasad Vyas creditor, Patell and Ezekiel, J's order dated 11-2-15, For hearing of claim.

Petition for hearing.

In re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913, Bhai K and Gir, In re the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sacoor Jamal petitioner, Payne and Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal in Court.

Short Cause.

232-14—M K R B and Co, Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla and ors v Harjimal and Sons a firm Payne and Co.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(1st Sunday in Lent, 21st Feb.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns 92, 193, 309, 107; 5-30 p.m. Children Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C. Hymns 267, 91, 282; Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Toshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service: Praise List: Psalm 100, tune 15; Paraphrase 20, tune 73; Hymns 267, 390, 599.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for Young People; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service; cher: Rev. Principal Mackichan, D. D. Offertory for Missions.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Sunday School Anniversary.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m., Song and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Preacher: Prof. W. S. Picken; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy, The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—8-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continha S. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. N. G. Welinkar Chief Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad, Deccan will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.)

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure

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Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS can only cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 3, postage extra.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in eight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,

Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) T. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

MARCH 15th Commences **MARCH 15th**

WE ARE POSITIVELY CLOSING OUR BUSINESS

The SALE of LADIES' UNDERWEAR COMMENCIES FROM TO-DAY. The whole stock will be displayed at prices lower than warehouse cost, all fresh and new.

UNTIL WE COMMENCE OUR SALE

25% off our Usual Prices 25%

WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL ORDERS TAKEN IN

THE COSTUME DEPARTMENT

HENCE LADIES REQUIRING SMART FROCKS SHOULD

SEIZE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

To replenish their Wardrobe.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY.

FRENCH PRUNES for Cooking, Fresh arrival .. As. 14 per lb

Or in 4-lb. Jars .. Rs. 3-6

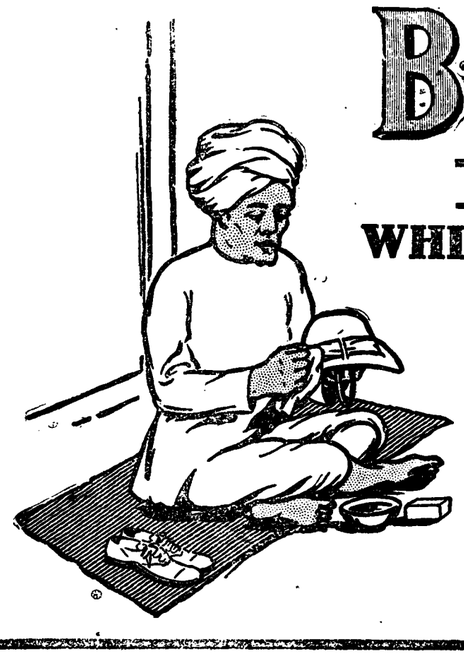
7-lb. Jars .. Rs. 5-12

DRIED PEECHES .. As. 14 per lb.

IMPERIAL FRENCH PLUM for Dessert .. Re. 1-8 per Jar

MONGINI BROTHERS.

62, Esplanad. Road, BOMBAY.



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Full size cake 9½ oz. .. As. 6 Half size cake .. As. 3

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia with English Mails due 7 a.m.

Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Race Course, Mahalaxmi, 8 a.m

"Bombay Races, 4th Day, 1st race starts at 3-20 p.m."

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon attend the Races in State.

Y. M. C. A. Open Athletic Meeting, Oval 4 p.m.

Pot-Pourri Entertainment in aid of War Fund, Esplanade Bandstand, 10 p.m.

St. Mary's Church, Parel, Organ Recital by Dr. Faulkner, 6-30 p.m. Collection for War Fund.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties Matinee at 4-30, evening at 6-30, Robinson Crusoe pantomime. The 10 p.m. show at the Esplanade Bandstand in aid of War Fund.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21.

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, annual gathering, Chinchpokly, Parel Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Bombay University, Special Convocation, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-40 p.m. (S.T.)

League of Mercy, Annual Meeting, Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Unveiling of Prof. N. G. Welinkar's portrait, Students' Brotherhood headquarters (Dr. Prabhakar's House), Girgaum Back Road, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for a Trustee of the Port,, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Bombay Country Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Ordinary General Meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

Bombay Club, half-yearly General Meeting, Club House, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 and 9-45..

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

GHOSH—MUKERJI—At the London Mission Church, Benares, on the 12th February by Rev. W. Cutting assisted by Revs. F. F. Longman and J. Grant, Nirmal Kumar Ghosh, Head Master, London Mission High School, Beneras, to Niroja, eldest daughter of Rai A. C. Mukerji Saheb, Secretary, Municipal Board, Benares. (No cards. Friends will please accept this intimation.)

VAILLANT—MONTRIOU—At St. Thomas Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, on the 14th Feb., by the Rev. Father Van de Mergel Vicar, assisted by Father F. C. Herman and Father G. Lowyck, Albertini Percy, son of Mr. Percy Vaillant, Manager, Hooghly Hyd. Press, and Mrs. Vaillant of Chitpore, to Doris Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. F. C. Montriou of Cuttack.

HARINGTON—ARBUTHNOT—On the 7th January, 1915, at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. G. F. Terry, very quietly, while on short leave from France, Hastings Roy Harington, Lieut. 8th Gurkha Rifles, son of Colonel H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S., retired, to Margaret Ogilvy, second daughter of Mr J.C. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., I.C.S., retired.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTT—On the 14th February, at her residence No. 39, Gardner's Lane, Alice Maud Elliott, widow of the late Thomas Edward Elliott, Loco. Foreman, E. B. S. Ry. (inserted by her sorrowing children.).

LANGHAM—On the 26th December, at Swinton, Lancs, England, Anne, widow of A. B. Langham, late of Howrah, Calcutta aged 88 years.

MARSHALL—On the 13th instant, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Richard George Marshall, Guard E. I. Railway, aged 43 years, leaving behind a broken-hearted wife and a large circle of other relations and friends.

NATHAN—On the 13th February, 1915, at St. George's Nursing Home, Bombay, of enteric fever, William Nathan, aged 50 years.

WATSON—On the 12th January, 1915, at Hendre, Cheltenham, Deputy-Surgeon General George Alder Watson, I.M.S., Bengal Army (retired) aged 83 years.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

February, 20.

Musketry.—Sunday 21st.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing. Train leaves Church Gate 7-5 a.m.

Parades for the week ending February 27th:—

Monday 22nd.—Signalling Class 7 a.m. at Santa Cruz Riding School.

Dress.—Mufti.

Tuesday 23rd.—Santa Cruz 7 a.m. "C" and "D" Troops. Rendezvous Camp Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.

Wednesday 24th.—Fort 7-15 a.m. "A" and "B" Troops. Rendezvous Fort Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Swords and Rifles.

Thursday 25th.—5-30 p.m. parade at the Fort Riding School for Non-efficients. Dress.—Mufti.

Ffriday 26th.—Signalling Class 7 a.m. at Santa Cruz Riding School. Dress.—Mufti.

Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

Appointments.—Government Notification dated Bombay Castle 16th December 1914 is republished for information:—

No. 10171. The following Officers are permitted to exchange with effect from the 23rd November 1914:—Major T. S. Novis, I. M. S. Medical Officer, from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles to the Bombay Light Horse.

Captain S. A. Powell, Medical Officer, from the Bombay Light Horse to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Extract from Bombay Government Gazette is republished for information:—

Bombay Light Horse.—Veterinary Lieutenant Kenelm Hewlett is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary Captain whilst employed on military duty.

Corporal R. Ellis is appointed Paymaster vice Lieut. A. E. Baird relinquished.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

February, 20.

72.—Parades.—Company parades for the week ending February 27th:—

"A" Coy.—Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"B" Coy.—Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"C" Coy.—Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Coy. Drill at Headquarters.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.

"D" Coy.—Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Govt. Tel. Quarters.

"E" Coy.—Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.

Motor Cyclist Section will parade at Headquarters on Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Mufti.

Signallers. Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

"F" Coy.—Wedneday at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

"G" Coy.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Andheri and Pali Hill residents.

Every member must attend unless leave granted previously. Bayonet Fighting.—N. C. Officers to attend class at the Boxing Room in Hummám Street at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Recruits and Special Reserve. Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Motor Reserve parade—Thursday at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

Until further orders company parades are to be devoted to Extended Order and Fire Discipline in preparation for Field training. Day and Night Outposts should be practised on one parade prior to Week-end Camp for which companies are detailed as follows:—

Saturday, February 20th "A" "B" and "E" Coys.

Saturday, February 27th As detailed later.

Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, will probably take place on Monday March 1st (Holi Holiday.).

Buglers.—Buglers as detailed will parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m. for Bugle practice.

43.—Mobilization Kit.—Kit Bags are ready for issue and can be obtained from the Clothing Stores at Headquarters between the hours of 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 to 10 a.m. on Saturdays. No kit will be issued during March. Hose tops are now available for issue to members of B. E. F. and G. Company, these should be drawn from Qr. Mr. Stores without delay.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening.

1. March Entry of the Bulgars A. Lotter.
2. Song Prome of Life Cowen.
3. Selection Pirates of Penzance Sullivan.
4. Hwo Step That Whistling Rag Macklin.
5. Valse The Barcarolle D'Hoffmann.
6. Selection On Jhelum River Finden.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner. V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

March.—"Tommy Boy" .....Cuthbert Clarke.
Overture.—"Crown Diamonds" .....Auber.
(a) Serenade.—"La Paloma" .....Yradier.
(b) Intermezzo.—"Burma Maid" .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—"The Cingalee" .....Monckton.
Valse.—"Ciribiribin" .....Bucalossi.
Two Light Pieces (a) Dance.—"Lubly Lulu" Fletcher.
Two Light Pieces (b) Intermezzo.—"Folie Bergere" ...Fletcher.
Selection.—"The Passing Show" .....Finck.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers of the homeward mail steamer Persia, sailing today:—

Andrew, Mr D; Begg, Mr H C; Begg, Mrs and Nurse; Bolst, Miss; Bowley Mr A; Brown, Mr; Cabral, Mr C F; Coldstream, Mrs; Cowan, Mrs and Child; Deare, Mrs B H; Dietz, Miss; Dinshaw, Mr Sorabjee Cawasjee; Dudgeon, Mr W; Dudgeon, Mrs and 2 infants; Elliot, Mr T M; Fawcett, Rev R A and Mrs; Gardiner, Miss G H; Giles, Rev A; Gillespie, Rev S; Green, Mr J W; Hilliard, Mr G H; Keegan, Lt-Col. D F; Lawrence, Mr S; Legge, Miss; Lemerle, Mr A L; Longworth, Mrs A E and Infant; MacIver, Rev J R; Marlow, Mrs and Nurse; Money, Mr W H; Nash, Mr P A M; Fattinson, Dr T W and Mrs; Pearson Lady; Pert, Mrs and Child; Philip, Rev G D and Mrs; Pires, Mr P E; Ramsay, Miss; Rao, Dr D S R; Sanaullah, Mr; Savi, Miss; Shepherd, Mrs; Smith, Mr C G; St. Croix, Mr H de and Mrs; Taylor, Mr A; Trelawny, Mr H R; Tribe, Mrs; Turner-Laing, Mrs A; Walsh, Mrs C P; Warburton, Mr A G; Watling, Mrs Infant and Nurse; Whitney, Mr A; Wiles, Mrs G., 2 Children and Nurse; Wilkinson, Mr M; Williamson, Mrs Horace; Wilson, Dr Miss Ruth; Woakes, Mr E R; Buttero, Mr; Beadel, Mr; Crump, Miss; Blennerhasset Lady; Meek, Mr W S & Mrs; Robinson, Mr E K; Rogerson, Mr E; Cowen, Mr W D & Mrs; Merry Mr N; Livesey Mr F & Mrs; Eyd, Mr F P; Regan, Mr W G; Nelson, Mr F; Munro, Mrs J W; Anderson, Mr John; Marshall, Mr Infant & Nurse; Heath, Mr & Mrs A R A.

THE LEAGUE OP MERCY.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday the 23rd instant at 6 p..m.

DERAILMENT ON THE B. P. AND C. I. RY.

The through trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway arriving from up-country stations yesterday morning were about an hour late owing to the derailment of a goods wagon between Sophala and Palghar, about fifty miles from Bombay.

NEW MAHARASHTRA CRICKET CLUB, DADAR.

A social gathering of the above club will be held at 'Seth Mathuradas Manji Walji's Bungalow to-night at 9 p.m (S.T.). Mr. Harischandra Laxumanji Kowli, J.P., has kindly consented to preside.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN

Under the auspices of the above union, a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Ramnarain Riya J.P. will be held in the Almond compound, Kalbadevi Road, tomorrow at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), when several well-known speakers will deliver lectures on the Holi Festival.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

The second lecture in Marathi of the Hemant Vyakhyan Mala will be delivered this evening in the club compound at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. N. M. Joshi (Member Servants of India Society) on "Social Service." Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., has kindly consented to preside.

FIRST-AID AND HOME NURSING EXAMINATION.

Students who have passed their First Aid and Home Nursing Examinations held under the auspices of the Social Service League will be granted certificates from the St John Ambulance Society at the hands of the Hon. Sir Jamshetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., tomorrow evening at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Conversational Meeting fixed for to-day has been cancelled. To-morrow the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at their respective places. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A A., Khan B. A., and the Junior Class by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A., LL.B.

On Tuesday next the portrait of Professor N. E. Welinkar, M. A., LL. B., will be unveiled at the headquarters of the Brotherhood. (Dr. Prabhakar's House Girgaum) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), by the Rev. Dr. Scott M. A. D. D. Members are requested to accept this announcement as invitation for the unveiling ceremony.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay on Thursday was 46, as compared with 109 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913. There were no attacks or deaths from either plague or cholera, but three attacks and one death from small-pox were reported during the day. The total number of rats caught was 1969, out of which ten were found to be plague-stricken. Four of these were caught in Dongri and the others were caught one each in Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Khara Talao, Khetwadi and Middle and Lower Colaba.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Yakoob Alli, driver of motor car No. 2,448, with rash and negligent driving.

The charge against the accused was that about 6 p.m. on the 21st January he drove so rashly and negligently at the junction of Church Gate and Mayo Roads that he nearly collided with a car which was going along Church Gate Street towards the Railway Station.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he did not see the other car at all.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Shaw charged Clarence W. Coffey with breach of trust in respect of 79 sovereigns belonging to Gulamkhan Mahomed Usuf of Dera Ismailkhan.

The complainant alleged that on his arrival in Bombay about two months ago, he stayed in a chawl at Madanpura, where he formed the acquaintance of the accused, who lived in the same chawl. The acquaintance ripened into friendship, and on the 15th January the complainant gave the accused 79 sovereigns for safe custody. The accused disappeared on the 28th idem, and the matter was reported to the police. Inspector Shaw arrested the accused at Bellasis Road on the 6th instant.

The accused admitted having received the sovereigns from the complainant for safe custody. He said that after receiving the money he got drunk, and when he came to himself he missed the purse containing the sovereigns. He spent a few rupees in drinking and the remainder was lost.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO SHOT BY ONE BULLET.

OFFICERS KILLED AT TORQUAY.

A shooting accident took place during mail week at Torquay as a result of which Lieutenant Hart, A.S.C., and Lieutenant Simpson, R.N., lost their lives, says the "Daily Mail."

The two officers travelled from plymouth on Sunday in a motor-car. They were returning along Torbay-road when they were stopped by two privates of the South Devon Cyclist Corps, who were on patrol duty with loaded rifles. An altercation took place as to the number of the car, and the officers alighted and stood side by side near the car. Suddenly there was a shot, and both officers fell to the ground, the bullet having passed through the body of each.

Lieutenant Hart died on the way to hospital and Lieutenant Simpson shortly after arrival there. A soldier, Private Harris, was arrested. It is said that the rifle was discharged accidentally.

Justice Russell, of Halifax (New Brunswick) addressing the Canadian Club, lately spoke in strong terms on the attitude of the United States Government in regard to the war. He said:—"I have long been an admirer of President Wilson, but I was disappointed at his weak and washy prayer for neutrality, which, I am pleased to say, has hardly found any support among the great organs of public opinion in the States. I would have liked to see him rise to a higher standard, and pass judgment as to which side is in the right in the war. If he could not help with the United States Fleet and Army, he could have passed the official opinion of the States as a party to The Hague Convention. But does that body have nothing to say concerning such a sanction of the destruction of Louvain and Rhiems? Should bombs be thrown on innocent non-combatants? Should women and children and babies be slaughtered? Is this according to the principles of The Hague Convention? It is humiliating to think that the United States remained silent about these outrages, not uttering a single word of protest, but only crying out when its pocket is touched by affecting its trade."

Said Senussi, cousin of the Grand Sheikh of the Senussi, who has arrived at Alexandria from Hedjaz, states that the Arabs are disgusted with the Turks, and ridicule the "holy war." They are grateful to Great Britain for not molesting the Hedjaz and for the respect that is being shown for the Mahomedan holy places.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

KILLED.

Captain F. FitzGerald, Princess Patricia's.

Lieutenants L. B. Hardy, Worcesters, and C. Price, Princess Patricia's.

DIED OF WOUNDED.

Captain E. Gibbs, Somerset Yeomanry.

DIED.

Lieutenant R. S. Keating, Irish Guards.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. D. St, G, Boswell, Duke of Cornwall's.

Lieutenant F. Corbet Singleton Northumberland Fusiliers,

Lieutenant J. Farrer, Shropshires.

Lieutenant H, L, Harvey, Duke of Cornwalls.

Captain R, Nicol, Argyll and Sutherlands,

Lieutenant H. R. W. Wood,, Berkshires.

Lieutenant S. Jones, Princess Patricia's.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. R. D. Gillespie, Gordon Highlanders.

Second-Lieut. R. Gore Brown, Field Artillery.

PLAGUE IN PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A press communiqué states:—In view of the serious recrudescence of plague in the Punjab at the present time the Punjab Government considers it desirable to indicate that measures are being taken by the Administration to check the disease and in what directions the people of the province can most effectively co-operate towards the same object. Four Indian Medical Service officers, who are usually employed on plague duty in the province have been recalled to military duty and eight Assistant Surgeons have been appointed in their place. The special plague medical staff is now very strong and consists of a Chief Plague Medical Officer, 30 Assistant Surgeons and 20 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. As the special staff is also assisted by a auxiliary medical staff which includes the medical officers in charge of all Local Fund dispensaries, material for dealing with plague is stored in each dispensary, and the officer in charge has standing orders to proceed at once to any village in his neighbourhood where occurrance of plague is reported and to take measures to prevent it spreading. In addition considerable assisance is received from hakims and others and from influential laymen. The latter class constitutes an agency which is being employed more extensively this year owing to the severity of the epidemic. It is satisfactory that inoculation is now being more radily accepted than formerly. Fourteen thousand and twenty-eight people were inculated in January this year as compared with 3,244 in January 1914 and 2,802 in January 1913. The popularity of inoculation might be materially increased if foolish and erroneous suspicions entertained by ignorant people that the treatment results in certain physical weakness could be allayed. In combating such ideas the cooperation of the Press would be of great service and assistance to the plague staff in popularising the measure.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

A Government Resolution is published reviewing the report on public instruction in the Presidency for 1913-14 and concludes as follows:—

The Government are glad to note that the report is a record of sustained progress.

An important event which took place during the last December, was the departure of Sir Alfred Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras on a long leave preparatory to his retirement. The Governor in Council has placed on record his high appreciation of Sir Alfred Bourne's efficient administration of the department and of zeal and judgment which he always brought to bear in the discharge of his duties.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

The "Sind Gazette" hears from Port Said that the P. and O. homeward mail steamer the Kaiser-I-Hind, which left Bombay on the 6th instant had a breakdown there, necessitating a transfer to the P. and O. S. S. Multan, which is to take place on the 22nd instant by which time the Multan is expected to be at Port Said.

THE BADLAPUR FIRE.

In connection with the disastrous fire at Badlapur reported yesterday, our Bandra correspondent writes:—

The Government is doing all it can to minimise the distress, and neighbouring villagers are doing their best to soothe the sufferings of the unfortunate villagers, by providing them with food and other necessaries of life.

Mr. V. H. Thakore, Mamlatdar of Kalyan, is busy maturing movements to organise funds for the alleviation of the misery into which hundreds of people have been plunged.

In giving effect to the reorganization of its Geological Department the Mysore Government have altered Dr. Smeeth's designation to the Director of the Department of Mines and Geology and placed him on a salary of Rs. 2,000. In future attention will be mainly devoted to problems and investigations which have direct bearing on the economic resources of the State. Greater attention will be given to production and manufacture of special metals such as pig-iron, steel, ferro-manganese, ferro-chrome etc., and the question of iron smelting will be dealt with as one of special urgency.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

By defeating Kilby yesterday England qualified for the final of the Marryat Cup, yesterday. It was not as close a game as many expected, England winning comfortably and the form shewn was rather disappointing. Kilby played for from as well as we have seen him, only occasionally bringing off some nice volleys away from his opponent at the net. In the first, England too was erratic, and some brilliant shots were interspersed with poor ones. His play is of the smashing order and does not allow of long rallies, the match being soon over. As to service, Kilby was not good and put over several double faults, whereas England scored several points with his.

Each began with a game, then England went to 4—1. Kilby won the next but the latter ran out with two. In the second, England won the first three, then after losing one went to 5—1 and one each took him to set and match.

R. D. England beat H. W. Kilby, 6-3, 6-2.

THE FINAL.

On Monday the final takes place between England and Kemble.

THE W. I. CHAMPIODSHIPS.

Dates have been arranged for the first games in connection with the Open Western India Championships. Owing to the large number of entries, some of the games have to be played in the morning.

The dates arranged are as follows:—

SINGLES.

Wednesday, 24th February, (Evening.)

G. G. Fletcher v. S. Calvocoressi and E. J. Bunbury v. H. L. Simms, at Gymkhana Courts.

F. D. Nicholson v. M. F. Nicholson, F. Devaraj Urs v. R. D. England, S. F. Pearcy v. J. Gunjikar, N. F. Naoroji v. T. A. Kemble, and V. Chandavakar v. R. Hamer, at Queen's Road.

Thursday, 25th February (Morning.)

V. Ankamma v. D. Pant, S. Shelke v. S. B. Modi, J. A. D. Naoroji v S. Aziz Ali, and M. Pandit v. A. B. Modak, at Queen's Road.

Thursday, 25th February (Evening.)

V. Bhadkamkar v. N. Rangarao, F. Portlock v. M. Ghandi, W. Reid v. Krishnawamy Rae, and N. P. Engineer v. A. Shirgaokar, at Queen's Road.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Thursday, 25th February (Evening.)

Sahane & Bhadbade v. Fletcher & Rennick at Queen's Road.

Friday, 26th February.

W. Reid & Major Preston v. J. Naoroji & Engineer.

Shirgaokar & Shakoor v. England & Kemble.

N. Naoroji & Bottlewalla v. Gunjikar & F. Nicholson.

Vakil & Wadia v. Barraclough & Bagshawe.

Portlock & Hamer v. Bhadkamkar & Wagle.

Saturday, 27th February.

Jackson & Capt. Yates v. Rangarao & Devaraj Urs.

Bunbury & Calvocoressi v. Visram & Pandit.

Lele & Saraf v. Karanje & Chawan.

Winners of the 1st match v. winners of 2nd in Doubles.

Winners of the 3rd match v. M. Nicholson & Simms.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The prospectus of the Calcutta Seventh Extra Meeting just published, includes six races all high weight handicaps.

Two o these the Hardinge Plate (Rs. 1,500) over six furlongs and the Serpentine Plate. A hurdle race round the course and a distance are or all horses. The Presidency Plate (Rs. 1,000), six furlongs, is for ponies 14/2 and under. The Mediocre Plate (Rs. 500), seven furlongs, is for maidens. The Elphinstone Plate, 1½ miles, and the Wellington Plate, six furlongs, are for horses whose winnings are limited to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively and valued at Rs. 1,000.

The Eight Extra Meeting with which the season terminates includes two consolation which (Rs. 1,000 each), 1½ and ¾ miles, the Farewell Plate (Rs. 1,000) 1 mile, the Spring Plate (Rs. 500) 6 furlongs, two pony races, the Bengal Plate (Rs. 1,000) and the Medium Plate (Rs. 500) 5 and 6 furlongs respectively and the usual Balaclava Plate which this year is a handicap race and not a terms one.,

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR FUND,

SIR ARTHUR BARRETT'S APPRECIATION

The following has been received from Sir Arthur Barrett, Commanding the Forces in the Persian Gulf, by the Secretary Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund:—

"Please allow me, on behalf of the Troops, to offer the most sincere thanks for all that has been done for them by the Women's Fund. The subscribers would, I know, be gratified if they knew how much their gifts have been appreciated, and what a help they have been."

DEATH OF A RETIRED COLLECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The death is announced of Nawab Muhammed Raza Khan Khan Bahadur, retired Collector and District Magistrate, Chingleput District, at his residence in Saidapet yesterday. The deceased had been ill for some time.

The Nawab was a lineal descendant of Chanda Sahib of the Carnatic. He was for sometime member of the Legislative Council and till his death Fellow of the Madras University. He served Government for over thirty years. He was conferred the titles of Khan Bahadur and Nawab in recognition of his services.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

AL-FRESCO CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT THE BANDSTAND.

There will be another al-fresco concert this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. The Gaiety Stars will provide the show, which will consist mainly of gems from the pantomime "Robinson Crusoe," which was produced with such conspicuous success on Thursday, and repeated to crowded houses, at both performances last night.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The length of the historical film that is being presented at the Excelsior this week, "Nero and Agrippina," is suggestive of a somewhat tiring evening, but those who have seen this remarkable film at Home have found it quite reverse. "Nero and Agrippina" takes well over an hour to exhibit, but there is so much incident and so much animation that the time never drags, and from the point of view of pageantry many of the scenes are colossal.

THE PALLADIUM.

By the introduction of Clement and May this week in the Palladium programme there is a very special attraction. They will be remembered as having been members of the Bohemians, who had such a successful season in Bombay not long ago. In his impersonation of Dickens's characters, the former is quite exceptional, and their double turn is very attractive.

With a series of interesting cinema pictures, the Palladium fare for the ensuing week should attract large and appreciative audiences.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Two shows to-day: At 4-30 Matinee
Two shows to-day: At 6-30 as usual.
The extremely laughable and brilliant
PANTOMIME REVUE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Not in pictures, but a live pantomime in two acts & five scenes, gorgeous costumes, special stage & scenic effects, the very limit in stage management. Also
CHOICE CINEMA
TO-NIGHT the 10 o'clock performance will take place at the Esplanade Bandstand in aid of War Fund.
To-morrow the first show commences at 7. Monday night two shows as usual 6-30 and 10.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
At 9-45 P. M. sharp.
Esplanade Bandstand.
IN AID OF
The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.
The STARS from The Gaiety Palace of Varieties will give a potpourri Entertainment also GEMS from the brilliant
PANTOMIME REVUE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Not in pictures, but a live pantomime in two Acts and five scenes, a scream from start to finish.
PRICES—Sofas to hold 3 Rs. 10, seats Rs. 2 soldiers and sailors in uniform Re. 1.
Doors Open 9. Commences 9-45 p.m.
Tickets at the Gaiety, Evans Fraser, Cornaglias, D. Macropolo and Marcks.

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Bombay, 8th February 1915.

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(Opposite the Post Office)

BOMBAY.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, says:—"Before I was recommended to you, I had always to send my prescriptions to London, as hitherto, no one in Bombay was able to grind Toric and Kryptoh bifocal lenses so far as I could ascertain."

DENTAL SURGEON

Dr. P. DHARGALKAR,

339, HORNBY ROAD,

ALICE BUILDING.

Hours:—9 to 6.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 20, 1915.

MR. STANLEY JEVONS' LECTURE

The lecture on the study of economics which Mr. Stanley Jevons delivered the other day at the Allahabad University was all through exhortative in its tone and its earnest eloquence revealed the lofty spirit which animated him. The greater part of this excellent and well-conceived address was devoted to a lucid and highly interesting exposition of the study of economics by the rising generation of educated Indians. This was quite appropriate and opportune, having regard to the backward condition of the United Provinces in point of education and commerce, compared to the great strides made in the same direction by the elder presidencies, especially Bengal and Bombay. None the less, perhaps in no other of what have been known as the backward provinces, has education taken within recent years such vast strides as in the United Provinces, and many are the post-graduates of the Allahabad University who are distinguishing themselves in the public life of their own province and in the broader one of the country generally. There are erudite Sanskrit scholars, there are judges and lawyers of great forensic ability, there are great teachers and professors of higher learning of which India is proud. The names of some of them are familiar. There is Pandit Sunderlal the best product of the Allahabad University. By sheer force of ability combined with sobriety of thought and judgment and a perception of great problems in their true perspective, he has risen to the highest rung of the ladder to which any prominent Indian can attain, is Vice-Chancellor of his own alma mater, and sits on the bench of his native High Court; and it is now announced that he is destined to be the Indian Member of the new Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir James Meston could not have selected a better coadjutor for that high and responsible post. Again, there is Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, another star in the constellation of the Allahabad firmament. None has led a more strenuous public life and none has achieved greater distinction as a patriot than he. He, too, has risen by force of ability and character. There is Pandit Bishan Naryan Dhar, a most profound English scholar, whose literary contributions have more than once found a place of honour in the pages of the most prominent British periodicals. He, like Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, adorns the Imperial Legislative Council. But it is not necessary to pursue the list. Our reason for referring to the matter is to emphasise that Allahabad is fast taking its proper place in the Indian intellectual Pantheon and that the exertions of these leaders and those of other able University men are rapidly changing the social, intellectual and even industrial life of the people of the United Provinces.

So far that is satisfactory. But, land-locked as the province is, it has been backward in commerce, arts and industries. Its geographical position forbids its stimulating a large foreign trade, but in industries and manufactures it has every potentiality of development. No doubt, considering the immensity of its agricultural population, which presses not a little on the means of subsistence, it must for long remain a grower of agricultural produce, especially wheat. But it can grow cotton more extensively, and perhaps there is no province where sugar could be manufactured on an extensive scale, with large capital and bold enterprise. With a capitalist like the late Mr. Tata, the United Provinces could certainly be converted in a few years into the greatest stronghold of sugar manufacture and become almost as much of a monopolist in sugar, as Bengal is in jute. Then look at Cawnpore. See what the modest capital and laudable enterprise of a few Europeans have achieved in the matter of cotton, wool and leather industries. These are great object lessons for the wealthy Indians of the province to imitate. They present lessons in business economics of the highest value. Such being the condition of the United Provinces, we think Mr. Stanley Jevons has rendered signal service to its people by his exhortation to study the science of economics. But even more interesting than the exhortative part of the address which pointed out the close affinity of economics to ethics and legislation was the sequel. For who can deny that the whole economy of human life all over the civilised world is full of problems intimately associated with this science, till late known as dismal but which is most fascinating. The lessons which Mr. Jevons so excellently attempted to inculcate and the salutary inferences he drew from them were called for, and should leave a deep and abiding influence on the minds of the generation among whom he has come to teach the great and invaluable truths of economics. Secondly, his points should have a great bearing on the daily life of the people of the United Provinces. How far economics in their practical utility will by and by dissolve all that is unuseful and harmful in the caste system need not be anticipated. The more the leaders of thought realise those truths the greater will be the illumination, till at last they will perceive, the force of economics in their daily life. Social reforms will be more and more possible and practical, but without disintegrating those fundamental ideas of caste which are beneficent in themselves. Religion too will be modified by the solvent influences of economic truths but only to teach greater and more lasting truths, divorced from all that is mythological and artifical, and restore the purity of the ancient ethics with which ages of a variety of elements have encrusted it.

Mr. Stanley Jevons has begun well and it may be anticipated that his teachings will leave a permanent mark on the minds of the people of the provinces and stimulate the practical tendencies which are being discerned in them for an intellectual, social and economic rejuvenation, regardless of whether the polity of the country gravitates more and more towards democracy or disintegrates some of the worst defects which are associated with the ruling bureaucracy. This point, which Mr. Jevons has raised at the end of his lecture is highly controversial, and needs to be discussed separately. But we must say at once that democracy, as it advances, will be in every way a better and more practical teacher of economic truths in high affairs of State than the different forms of bureaucracy which are evidenced in different parts of the world. Neither is heaven born and neither is free from its own inherent defects.

Notes of the Day.

The German Campaign in The U. S.

We have been apt to cast a good deal of ridicule on the campaign which Count Bernstorff and Herr Dernburg have been conducting in the United States on behalf of Germany, and, no doubt, it will prove to have been a foolish campaign in the long run. But it has achieved one success. It has created a strong pro-German party of American citizens of German origin, who are a grave embarrassment to the Administration and make the question of taking a strong line with Germany an extremely delicate one. The embassies of the Allies have been practically quiescent in the face of the campaign conducted by Count Bernstorff and Herr Dernburg on behalf of Germany, and the New York correspondent of one journal is moved to declare that "the time has now come when the Allies must seriously consider the necessity of making an appeal to the British, French, and Russian inhabitants of this country against the machinations of their 'fellow' German citizens." The other day, says this correspondent, the American Commission for the Relief of Belgians expunged the word "American" from its title and took it off its door-plate and its stationery in obedience to a suggestion from the State Department, which was afraid lest the presence of the word might impress the Germans as a violation of neutrality. Yet, while paying the most tender consideration to the feelings of the Germans in this and other ways, Herr Dernburg is permitted to exploit the hospitality of this country by organising his anti-British, anti-French and anti-Russian campaigns.

Well-organised Propaganda.

The pro-German propaganda, continues the correspondent,

has now reached every nook and corner of the United States from Maine to California.

It is being conducted with meetings, brass bands, literature, petitions to the State Department, and orations in Congress by Pan-German delegates who unblushingly hold conferences with the German Ambassador.

By insidious appeals, carefully formulated so as to awaken every dormant passion of prejudice and hatred, Herr Dernburg and his foreign legions have succeeded in separating the Germans in the United States from the rest of the population. They are now all members of a solid racial body, who though American citizens, brazenly declare they will fight for the United States against Great Britain, but that they would in no conceivable circumstances fight against Germany. In other words, they are Germans first and Americans afterwards.

And they form a very useful factor in aid of Germany's cause when it becomes necessary for her to take some action which ought to produce a strong protest from President Wilson's government.

The Anti-British Press.

It is necessary to exercise caution in accepting Reuter's resumés of press opinions from New York as representing the entire public opinion of the United States. Most of the papers quoted by Reuter are of a conservative character and distinctly pro-English and possibly they represent the bulk of the best opinion in New York itself, if not of the whole country. And occasionally a single paper may undoubtedly voice the undoubted opinion of the American people, as a whole, and provide a true indication of what would happen in certain circumstances,—such for instance was the case when the "New York Herold" said that the first American merchantman sunk with its crew by a German submarine would be the signal for war with Germany, and when another journal said that in those circumstances the whole nation would be Americans first. But it is well to remember that there are other journals in New York, Chicago and other big cities with large circulations, which are always anti-British in tone and probably bitterly so at present. One hears nothing of the views of Mr. Hearst's numerous influential journals which always play upon the chauvinist prejudices and passions of the anti-British element. These are the opinions which would naturally be quoted in the German press and without allowing for them it is impossible to understand the causes at work in encouraging the German public to support the German Government in what seems a course of great rashness. Reuter ought to give us a well-balanced and not a one-sided epitome of American opinion. We are quite old enough to hear everything and assimilate it properly.

When The U. S. Speaks.

Mr. Hamilton Holt, the Editor of the "New York Independent," a journal of great traditions and vitality, has the following in the issue which reached London in mail week:—

Plumes of fire are dropped from the clouds on undefended towns and cities. The United States is silent.

Deadly mines are strewn on the high seas. The United States is silent.

Buildings dedicated to religion, art, science and charity are razed to the ground. The United States is silent.

Enormous fines, far in excess of military necessities, are levied on ravaged cities. The United States is silent.

Seven millions stand emaciate in Belgium. The United States is silent.

The Hague Conventions are thrown into the scrap basket. The United States is silent.

But—

The dollars of American trade are threatened. And the United States protests.

It is the duty of the United States to protect the commercial rights of her citizens. But it is also the duty of the United States to protect the civilisation of the world.

Above all nations is humanity.

The European Association.

It is gratifying to learn from the Annual Report of the European Association, which has just been issued that the Council of the Association are devoting an increasing amount of attention to the redressing of individual hardships of Europeans and taking up the cases of Europeans, who, through want of means to defend cases, are in danger of suffering injustice. This is the object to which the Association was primarily founded and should always have its first attention. One case, that of Mr. J. J. Vincent of Peshawar, which was taken up by the Association shows what good work can be done by a body of this kind on behalf of the community it represents. Mr. Vincent was committed for trial "on what was afterwards proved to be a false and exceedingly vindictive charge," the Council of the Association took Sir William Garth's opinion as to whether it was advisable to go to the Privy Council for the quashing of a certain order made by the Punjab Chief Court. Sir William Garth advised against this course, and the Association accordingly decided to give pecuniary assistance to Mr. Vincent to enable him to defend his case. Prolonged legal proceedings ensued, but "eventually, Mr. Vincent was honourably acquitted by the unanimous verdict of the Judge and jury"—a phrase which is graphic, if not technically precise. Nor did the efforts of the Association end here. "As Mr. Viscent seemed likely to suffer further hardship through not being reinstated in his former position, the Council addressed the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province requesting his intervention. Mr. Vincent subsequently obtained a post similar to that he had held at Peshawar and received the arrears of salary which had been withheld." Several cases of a similar nature are described.

Salt Department, Sind.

The consumption of salt in Sind in the year 1913-14 appeared to have decreased somewhat, as a result of the high prices which prevailed during the year in some districts. Sind manufactures her own salt at half a dozen places, but finds it necessary to import some quantities of Punjab salt as well as the table salt of European manufacture, of which only 2,004 maunds were requisitioned during the year as compared with 420,201 maunds manufactured locally. The largest salt works in the province are those at Maurypur, but during the last three years the sales of this depot have declined slightly, owing, it is stated, to the want of improved communication between Maurypur and Karachi. Though the consumption of the article decreased, the financial results of the working of the several depots were satisfactory enough, the net receipts showing a rise over the receipts of the previous year. There is a curious statement in the Report of the Assistant Commissioner, who records the fact that, in spite of the reduction of the issue rate of salt required for fish curing purposes from Re. 1 to annas 8 per maund, which was sanctioned in 1913, the sales of salt for this purpose fell from 1364 maunds to 1170 maunds. The Assistant Commissioner's explanation, that last year's fish curing season was a poor one, does not bear investigation, for, as pointed out by Mr Lucas, the Commissioner in Sind, the quantity of fish cured in 1913 exceeded that of 1912-13. In view of the necessity of preserving an industry that supplies even distant places like Bombay, Rangoon, Colombo, Mombasa and Zanzibar, it is but proper that the causes of the decline of the salt purchases by the fish curing industry should be thoroughly investigated.

Efficiency Run Mad.

In the name of efficiency the Government of the United Provinces have introduced more stringent rules in regard to secondary school students. They have now laid down that any student who fails in his examination twice should not be allowed to continue his studies in the school. What is he to do then? There are no other facilities in the shape of agricultural schools, or industrial and commercial institutions which he can attend. There are no mechanical trades in India, as in western countries, to which he can devote himself. These, and the recent tendencies of the Government legislature in the United Provinces, says a contemporary, indicate a policy on their part which will undoubtedly restrict the spread of education. They are gradually making secondary education more and more costly by their "efficiency" methods. Nobody wishes that efficiency should not be there, but to make a fetish of it and to sacrifice everything for its sake is folly. They have set up model schools in each district, with highly paid European teachers in some instances, and Government wishes that the private institutions should follow this "standard," but who is to supply the necessary funds? Of course, the public, but the management is to be in the hands of Government officers. So this policy of placing more restrictions in the way of secondary education continues apace.

The Real Cause.

The real cause of this retrograde step lies somewhere else. The Government wishes to stem the tide of successful matriculation students to the colleges, as there is not sufficient room for them. College facilities have not increased for a generation or so, at least they have not materially increased to accommodate the present number. Hence these uncalled-for and unnecessary restrictions in the way of secondary education. We have had these measures, locally, resulting in the slaughter of matriculation students this year. Instead of having more colleges, the Government wants to restrict college education, which is really a backward step. The population has increased, so also has education spread, and it should be the business of Government to encourage it by every means in its power. After all examinations are not such a criterion as to debar a student from studying further.

Co-operation in Forest Preservation.

In the villages troubles between the villagers and the forest officials are a thing of every day occurrence. It cannot be otherwise. It is the duty of the forest officials to look to the preservation of the forest area under their charge, whereas the villagers are concerned with their own advantages, so the clash is not uncommon. With a view to avoiding this constant friction, the Government of Mysore have hit upon the plan of appointing the villagers keepers of the forests near each village. The Mysore forests are specially valuable to the Government, as they contain sandal wood of great value. With the co-operation of the villagers the Government should feel safe from forest fires, etc. In 1913 the Mysore Government appointed a committee to enquire and decide upon the best measures for the management of forests in co-operation with the villagers. It is now decided that a village forest will consist of not less than 200 acres, which may be allotted to it by the Government, and the management will be in the hands of the Patel with a Punchayat of not more than seven members. They will be responsible for granting permits for taking wood, and giving grazing licenses, the latter being entirely free. They will have to look after the forests, keep accounts, introduce improvements in the way of growing fodder and grass, and thus make the forest a useful aid to the village. All the income from this forest area will go to form a village forest fund, to be deposited in the name of the Punchayat in the Savings Bank. The advantage of this scheme is that every villager will henceforth take a special interest in the proper preservation of the forest, of which he is a part-owner, as it will be to his advantage to do so. Some such scheme might well be introduced in British India, both for the benefit of the Government and public, and for the preservation of the forests.

DEATH OF MR. GOKHALE.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale which took place last night, at 10-25 p.m., at Poona.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN MENACE.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

MORE VICTORIA CROSSES.

"The Day" was not marked by a single casualty.

The American press comments are most friendly on Sir Edward Grey's reply to America's protest about contraband.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington has stated that Germany's proclamation regarding the war zone was a retaliation for British violation of international law in attempting to starve the non-combatant population of Germany. In the Note which he addressed to the United States it was urged that neutral vessels should go round Scotland outside the war zone.

Thursday, was no less favourable to the Allies in the west than the two previous days. All German attacks to recapture the lost trenches proved costly failures. In Lorraine the French captured the village of Noroy and occupied the whole position.

A German airship has been wrecked west of Jutland. Four of the occupants were drowned. The remainder of the crew reported themselves to the coast guards.

The Austrians have heavily bombarded Belgrade and wrecked many houses. Many persons were killed and injured. The Servians replied by bombardiog Semlin. During the bombardment of Belgrade Sir Thomas Lipton had a narrow escape.

Twelve more Victoria Crosses have been announced. A clasp to his Victoria Coss has been awarded to Lt. A. M. Leake, R. A. M. C., who won the V. C. in 1902. The "London Gazette" has also published twenty-two pages of His Majesty's rewards.

TURKS AND SUEZ CANAL.

NO FRESH ATTEMPT EXPECTED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A Cairo message to "The Times" says that the Turkish troops defeated on the Canal were apparently mostly despatched from the Caucasus. No fresh attempt on the Canal is reported.

ALLIED AEROPLANES' ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Dunkirk says the Allied aeroplanes dropped 240 bombs in, yesterday's fight. The British bombs weighed 85 lbs. each. The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent states that a number of damaged guns have arrived at Bruges en route to Germany for repairs.

"THE DAY" NOT MARKED BY SINGLE CASUALTY.

ANOTHER GERMAN AIRSHIP WRECKED.

"THE DAY."

NOT A SINGLE CASUALTY.

SAILINGS IN EXCESS OF AVERAGE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

"The Day" was not marked by a single casualty.

The number of merchantmen which passed the Straits of Dover and which arrived in the Mersey yesterday was in excess of the average.

The rates at Lloyd's were only slightly harder.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF TRANS-ATLANTIC LINERS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

British liners are arriving at ports flying the British flag.

The arrivals include the large trans-Atlantic steamers.

KAISER VISITS NAVAL BASES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A Copenhagen message to the "Daily Mail" says that the Kaiser, Prince Henry of Prussia and Admiral von Tirpitz went to Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland on Thursday.

GERMAN MENACE TO SHIPPING.

BRITISH COASTS TO BE MINED,

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Count Bernstorff's note to the United States said that Germany's proclamation regarding the war zone was a retaliation for what the Note terms British violation of international law in attempting to starve the non-combatant population of Germany.

The Note says that the German Government was informed that British merchantmen had been armed and ordered to sail in groups with a view to trying to sink German submarines. There was no question of searching such merchantmen which were warships.

The Note urges neutral vessels to go round Scotland outside the war zone.

It is announced that Germany intends to sow mines in the waters round the British Isles.

The Note concludes by pointing out that this is not a reply to the recent American Note which will shortly be transmitted.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE

COMMENTS ON SIR E. GREY'S REPLY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The American press comments are most friendly on Sir Edward Grey's reply to America's protest about contraband.

The "Tribune" says it is entirely friendly and reasonable.

The "World" declares that the reply will convince the reader of the truth of the assertions that no effort will be spared to obviate avoidable injury to neutral interests.

Commenting on Germany's declaration regarding the war zone, the "Tribune" says "The Day" dawns at last, and a new phase of the great war has been entered upon, bringing the conflict closer home to neutrals. The latter must now face risks on the high seas, which were never before confronted, yet they will refuse to be intimidated or surrender their rights. One thing is certain the nation which risks most in these unprecedented operations is Germany.

AMERICA'S NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

President Wilson told a deputation of German American women that an embargo on the arms traffic would be an unneutral act and he would veto any measure restricting the traffic.

NAVAL DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCES.

EXTENDED TO MERCANTILE CREWS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Government has extended naval disablement allowances to mercantile crews.

FIGHT FOR POTATOES.

WILD SCENES IN BERLIN,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Wild scenes occurred at Schoenberg, a suburb of Berlin, when the authorities liberated potatoes for sale.

Thousands who had assembled hours previously assaulted the officials when they demanded tax-receipts before selling and stormed the townhall.

GERMANY SEES HER MISTAKE

IMPORTANT MODIFICATION OF POLICY EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Germany is still further showing that her naval threats concern her food supply. She has intimated to the Neutrals that she will not submarine merchant ships if Britain will allow her food to pass. The German policy carrying "frightfulness" to all who use the seas, has reached against Germany and closed solidly the ranks of the Neutrals. There are indications that she sees her mistake and an important modification of the policy may follow. Master mariners are not afraid of submarines as these are avoidable by speed and the use of the helm as in the case of the Laertes and the Hook of Holland and Irish Packet boats. There is a strong feeling here that Germany should no longer be allowed to receive any supplies of goods or export anything. The feeling is that if this course is followed the war will end by August.

Genuine tributes are paid everywhere to the Admiralty.

Several officers were in a railway accident at Leeds yesterday.

Brigadier General Sir Wallis King, who was bruised and shaken, was Director of Supplies in France and had come back invalided.

GERMAN AIRSHIP DISASTER.

WRECKED WEST OF JUTLAND.

FOUR OF THE OCCUPANTS DROWNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.

It is reported to-night that a German airship of the Parseval type has been wrecked west of Jutland at a point further north than Fanoe Four of the occupants were drowned. The remainder of the crew reported themselves to the coast-guards.

GERMANS INTERNED.

COPENHAGON, Feb. 19.

Eleven Germans appeared on Weednesday night at Blaavand on the west coast of Jutland and pretended they were fishermen wrecked by a mine.

Examined by a magistrate they admitted they belonged to a Zeppelin which had drifted to the sea in a storm.

Their four comrades are missing and it is presumed that they are on board.

The men claimed to be treated as shipwrecked seamen but were interned.

Their commander is Count Platen.

This is believed to be the second Zeppelin which has been wrecked.

TRIAL OF DE WET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The trial of De Wet is proceeding at Bloemfontein. According to the evidence De Wet told his followers that they were going to meet Maritz at Kimberley and proceed thence to Pretoria to haul down the British flag. They were going to the Germans for arms. Maritz was reported to have captured Kimberley. Apparently Mr. Steyn sent Mr. Hertzog to interview De Wet who said that Mr. Botha must resign and agree to the proclamation of a Republic.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN LORRAINE.

FORMIDABLE REDOUBT CAPTURED IN ALSACE

ENEMY'S COSTLY EFFORTS TO RETAKE LOST TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

Thursday has been no less favourable to us than the two previous days.

Between the sea and the Aisne there were artillery engagements.

The Germans delivered five counter-attacks near Roclincourt in order to retake the trenches which we had captured on Wednesday.

All were repulsed and several hundreds of dead, including several officers, were abandoned.

In Champagne the enemy delivered two very violent counter-attacks on the whole front in the region of Souain, Perthes and Beau Sejour, the first during the night and the second in the morning to retake the trenches lost on the 16th and 17th.

Both were repulsed and we captured three mitrailleuses and several hundred prisoners who stated that some regiments had lost a fourth and others half of their effectives.

In Lorraine we attacked in the Xon district, captured the villgae of Norroy and occupied the whole position.

In Alsace it has been ascertained that Lepiton, south of the Sudelle farm, captured by us on Wednesday, constituted a formidable redoubt.

We captured a trench-mortar, five mitrailleuses, hundreds of rifles, shields, bombs, telephones, barbed wire, thousands of cartridges and sacks of earth.

LUCKY "COUP DE MAIN."

LINES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

It is confirmed that a lucky "coup de main" gave us two lines of trenches northward of Arras and inflicted serious losses on the enemy. We captured a mortar and several hundred bombs.

Our artillery had a clear advantage in the valley of the Aisne. All the ground captured in the regions of Perthes and in Champagne has been retained.

Among numerous prisoners captured on Tuesday and Wednesday were officers and men belonging to the Sixth and Eighth active corps and the Seventh. Tenth and Twelfth Reserve Corps.

We also maintained our gains in Argonne and progressed at Bourcuilles on Hill 263. Our successes between Argonne and the Meuse made us masters of a wood southward of Bois de Cheppy.

We also won a depth of four hundred metres northward of Malancourt and about the same southward of Bois de Forges. All gains have been maintained..

CLOSE QUARTER FIGHTING.

POSITION TAKEN BY ASSAULT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Eye-witness continues his narrative up to the 16th inst. He says there were no serious operations on the 14th. inst. The Germans captured the section of the trenches south of the Ypres canal which encouraged a second effort, resulting in a further gain.

Night counter-attacks drove them from both positions with loss, including a few prisoners belonging to the just arrived 1914 class.

Our infantry established the ascendancy over the enemy which was turned to good account in hand-to-hand encounters during the bombardment of a certain position.

Prior to the assault the enemy took refuge in dug-outs. Our men were upon them before they could emerge. Those showing fight were bayonetted, but the majority surrendered, offering watches, money, cigars and fruit in order as they thought to buy their lives. One officer was bayonetted while telephoning for reinforcements.

Among the spoils were a number of dum-dum bullets and cartridges with bullets reversed. Our storming parties maintained their dressing almost as if on parade.

Eye-witness quotes extracts from letters found on Germans showing that the rise in prices and scarcity of foodstuffs is beginning to be felt in Germany, while there is also a significant reference to the calling up of older classes of the Landsturm.

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

LONDN, Feb. 19.

The Germans bombarded Rheims.

A shell struck the Cathedral.

DEEDS OF SPLENDID HEROISM

RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSSES.

SEVERAL OFFICERS DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to the following:—

LIEUTENANT JAMES ANSON OTHO BROOKE.

Second Gordons, for conspicuous gallantry and ability at Gheluvelt on October 29th, when he led two attacks under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and regained a lost trench at a most critical moment. Lieutenant Brooke was killed that day. His marked coolness and promptitude prevented the enemy breaking through our line at a time when a general counter-attack could not be organised.

CAPTAIN J. F. VALLENTIN

South Staffordshires, for conspicuous bravery on November 7th, at Zillebeke when he led an attack under very heavy fire. He was struck down but rose again to continue the attack. He was immediately killed. The capture of the enemy's trenches was due to the confidence of the men in their captain, which arose from his many previous acts of bravery and ability.

PRIVATE ABRAHAM ACTON AND PRIVATE JAMES SMITH.

Both of Border Regiment, for conspicuous bravery at Rouges Bancs. They voluntarily left the trench and rescued a wounded man who had been lying exposed in front of the enemy's trenches for seventy-five hours. On the same day they rescued another wounded man under heavy fire. They were exposed to fire for an hour, conveying wounded to safety.

LANCE-CORPORAL MICHAEL O'LEARY

Irish Guards, for conspicuous bravery at Cuinchy on February 1st, when a storming party attacked the enemy's barricades. O'Leary dashed to the front and himself killed five Germans holding the barricade, whereafter he attacked a second barricade sixty yards ahead, which he captured after killing three of the enemy and capturing two. O'Leary practically captured the enemy's position by himself, and prevented the rest of the attacking party being fired upon.

LIEUTENANT F. M. DE PASS.

34th Poona Horse, for conspicuous gallantry at Festubert on November 24th, when he entered a German sap and destroyed a traverse in the face of the enemy's bombs. He subsequently rescued a wounded man under heavy fire in the open. Lieutenant De Pass was killed in the second attempt to capture the sap.

PRIVATE HENRY HOWEY ROBSON.

Second Royal Scots for most conspicuous bravery at Kemmel on December 14th, During the attack he left the trench and rescued a wounded N.C.O., under heavy fire and subsequently attempted to rescue another wounded man under severe fire. He was himself wounded but persevered till he was rendered helpless by a second shot.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. ALEXANDER.

Royal Artillery, for conspicuous bravery and ability at Elouges on August 24th. When the flank guard was attacked by the German Corps, he handled his battery with such men. This enabled the retirement of the Fifth conspicuous success that all the guns were saved, notwithstanding that they had to be withdrawn by hand by himself and three Division without serious loss. Subsequently Colonel Alexander rescued a wounded man under heavy fire.

DRUMMER WILLIAM KENNY.

Second Gordons, for conspicuous bravery on October 23rd at Ypres where he rescued wounded on five occasions under extremely heavy fire, in a most fearless manner. He had twice previously saved machine guns, carrying them out of action. Drummer Kenny on numerous occasions has conveyed urgent messages in dangerous circumstances over fire-swept ground.

PRIVATE JAMES MACKENZIE.

Second Scots Guards, for conspicuous bravery at Rouges Bancs, when he rescued severely wounded man in front of German trenches under very heavy fire, after the stretcher-bearer party had been compelled to abandon the attempt. Mackenzie was subsequently killed, on the same day, while performing a similar act of gallantry.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP NEAME

Engineers, for conspicuous bravery on December 10th. At Neuve Chapelle. Notwithstanding the heaviest rifle fire and bomb-throwing he succeeded in holding the enemy back and rescuing all the wounded it was possible to move.

LIEUTENANT LEAKE

Who had been awarded a clasp to his V. C., served in both the South African Constabulary and Indian Army.

AN ARMY MEDICAL HERO.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A clasp to his Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Arthur Martin Leake, Royal Army Medical Corps, who won the Victoria Cross on May 13th, 1902.

The clasp was granted for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty throughout the campaign, especially during the period from October 29th to November 8th, at Zonnebeke, when Lieutenant Leake rescued, while exposed to constant fire, a large number of wounded who were lying close to

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

SERBIANS REPLY BY SHELLING SEMLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BELGRADE, Feb. 19.

The Austrians have heavily bombarded the city and wrecked many houses.

Many persons were killed and injured.

The Serbians replied by bombarding Semlin.

During the bombardment of Belgrade Sir Thomas Lipton had a narrow escape.

He was driving in the streets and a shell fell within twenty yards of his carriage.

ALBANIAN ATTACKS ON SERBIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

An official message from Nish states that Albanian attacks are now extending along the whole frontier. The Albanian advance in Prizrend district has ceased and Prizrend is out of danger.

MILITARY CROSS AWARDED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lionel Musson, Manchesters, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Though severely wounded he attacked with a few men the German patrol in German East Africa on December 20th and only one German escaped.

HIS MAJESTY'S REWARDS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The "London Gazette" to-night publishes twenty-two pages of his Majesty's rewards for services in the field.

Major-General H. H. Wilson has been promoted temporary Lieut.-General.

The following Colonels have been created Major-Generals:—W. Congreve, C. Kavanagh, J. Headlam; H. F. Mercer, D. Doran, G. F. Milne, S. R. Rice, F. Glubb, H. Delisle, C. J. Briggs, Count Gleichen, J. Ducane, Honourable C. Bingham, Bardiston and Colonel Davies, of New Zealand Staff.

To be Knight Commanders of the Bath:—Lieut.-Generals Anderson, Sir Charles Fergusson, and Surgeon-General Sloggett, Major-Generals Pulteney, Robb, Rawlinson, Keir, Maxwell, Allenby, Monro, Robertson and Lindsay.

To be Commanders of St. Michael and St. George:—Major-Generals Byng, Clayton, Murray and Capper.

The "Gazette" also contains large numbers of promotions to be Companions of Bath and St. Michael and St. George, Distinguished Service Orders and Distinguished Conduct Medal, Military Crosses, etc. The list includes all arms and all ranks.

Among a large number of D.S.O.'s awarded, many were for acts of gallantry and conspicuous gallantry which in previous campaigns might have meant the Victoria Cross.

One fine example of courage was that of Captain Fulton Holt, attached to the Flying Corps. This officer engaged single-handed twelve German aeroplanes attacking Dunkirk.

UNITS MENTIONED IN THE DESPATCH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The following units all of which are known to have done well are mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the text of his despatch:—The 2nd Lincolns the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the 2nd Scots Guards, the 2nd Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Middlesex Regiment, the 2nd Royal Scots, the 1st Gordons, the Artillery of the 3rd, 4th, 5th Divisions, the 2nd Coldstreams, the London Scottish, the 1st and 2nd Black Watch, the 1st Cameron Highlanders, the 2nd Kings Royal Rifles, the 2nd Royal Sussex, the 2nd Welsh, the 1st South Wales Borderers, the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, the 1st Northamptonshires, the 1st Irish Guards, the 1st Light Infantry, the 4th Gurkha Rifles, the 57th Rifles, the 9th Bhopal Infantry, the 1st Connaught Rangers, the 15th Sikhs, the 47th Sikhs, the 1st Manchesters, the 4th Suffolks, the 8th Gurkha Rifles, the 8th Dragoon Guards, the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the 58th Rifles, the 9th Gurkha Rifles, the 6th and the 1st Royal North Lancashires, the 51st Dogras.

Among the officers specially mentioned in the despatches are Lieutenant Impey, Lincolns, Captain Minshull Ford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Morris, Engineers, Sir. E. Hulse, 2nd Scots Guards, Major F. J. Duncan, Royal Scots, Captain Boddam; Lieutenants Dobie, Hamegore, Pamerson and Major Baird, Gordons, Major-General Wing, Brigade Generals Milne and Headlam, Artillery, Captain Leigh Bennett, Coldstreams.

(Continued on page 10.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS.

OBSTINATE ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.

A communiqué says:—

Stubborn fighting occurred on Wednesday in the region of Augustovo and on Serpec-Plonsk roads.

There has been no fighting on the left bank of the Vistula.

We repulsed obstinate Austrian and German attacks in the Carpathians and counter-attacked successfully.

Our detachments in Bukhovina have retired across the Pruth.

SEIGE OF PREZMYSL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

A Hungarian correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that although the Russians are surrounding Prezmysl the outer fortifications having a radius of 12 miles are untaken and there are twelve villages within the investing line where officers shoot an abundance of wild duck and geese for food. Unless the beseigers are more active the fortress can hold out for another three months.

WAR DEMONSTRATION IN ITALY.

ATTEMPT TO ATTACK AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 19.

The Chamber has been re-opened.

A crowd numbering thousands of persons made a demonstration in favour of war and tried to attack the Austrian Embassy.

Troops dispersed the people.

WHAT AUSTRALIA IS DOING

WAR STORES TO COST ELEVEN MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Commonwealth Government has appointed a financial adviser to supervise the purchase of naval and military stores, involving an outlay of eleven millions by the end of June.

The Federal Government has decided to construct its own aeroplanes.

FRENCH DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.

M. Viviani eloquently reaffirmed the determination of France to continue the war to the end in conjunction with her Allies. All knew that the triumph of German Imperialism meant the death of Liberty.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

STRONG GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 17th February:—

The Germans are evidently making a general and orderly offensive from East Prussia against the Russian right flank, probably intending to force the Russians to abandon Austrian territory and remove the perpetual menace to Hungary.

The Russians continue to retire before the advancing Germans, according to the latter, with considerable loss and a Russian Communiqué admits that at Augustowo inside the Russian territory about 40 miles to the West of Grodno, numerically superior German forces are trying to surround the two wings, while from Lyck another German column is advancing on the Russian fortress of Osoweic on the other flank.

In Bukovina the enemy has also advanced, capturing Nadworna and crossing the Seroth River, but in the Carpathians the Russians hold obstinately on, repulsing further attacks and even progressing slightly.

TRIALS OF THE TRENCHES.

Sir John French in his Dispatch says that the troops composing the army in France have been subjected to as severe a trial as it is possible to impose on any bodies of men. Frost and snow have alternated with periods of continuous rain and men have had to stand many hours together up to waists in bitterly cold water only 200 yards from the most vigilant enemy. In spite of this their spirit remains high and confident.

INDENTURED INDIAN LABOUR

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN WE T INDIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts stated that the report on indentured Indian immigrants in the West Indies was being presented. The general conclusion was that the advantages of the system far outweighed the disadvantages, but some proposals had been made for remedying defects.

CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY DR. HOLST.

Dr. H. Holst delivered a lecture yesterday at the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, on "The Co-operative Movement in Denmark." Principal Annestey presided. The lecture was under the auspices of the Students' Union.

Dr. Holst commenced with a description of Denmark, which he said was only the size of the State of Jeypore, and of which the portion under cultivation was only the size of the State of Indore. With a population of only 25 lakhs, Denmark supported 535,000 horses, 2,254,000 head of cattle and 4,068,000 pigs. If England wanted to have these numbers her present animal riches would have to be augmented four times. Dr. Holst proceeded to dwell upon the difference between big and small estate-holders. After the war with Germany, Denmark lay prostrate at the feet of her relentless foe. Hitherto she had been a country of big estate-holders, but after the war her agricultural policy was changed from big estate to small estate founding.

LAND OF SMALL-HOLDINGS.

Denmark was the land of small holdings *par excellence*, so much so that over 85 per cent. of the total area was owned by small holders. The position of these was exceptionally good, and it was not unusual to find holders of ten acres of land having savings of from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. The reason of all this could be spelt with one word, and that was Co-operation. The lecturer differentiated between charity and co-operation, the latter standing to charity in the same relation as prevention did to cure. The difference between co-operative and joint-stock companies was that whereas the bond in the latter was the bond of money only, the bond in co-operation was entirely personal. In Joint Stock Companies shares were transferable, the membership limited and the capital fixed while in Co-operative Societies the shares were not transferable, the membership was unlimited, and the capital variable. Joint Stock Companies were a combination of the strong to exploit the weak, while co-operative societies represented the combination of the weak with a view to becoming strong.

MAIN FEATURE OF CO-OPERATION.

But the main feature of co-operation was the spirit of unselfishness and loyalty that pervaded it, and co-operation would never be a success if that spirit was absent. Co-operation in Denmark was generally divided into Agricultural Co-operative Societies, and Co-operative Stores. The former was sub-divided into productive societies, including dairies and bacon-curing factories, and sale societies which embraced egg-selling societies for selling agricultural and garden produce; also supply societies divisable into dairy supply society and agricultural supply societies.

The number of dairies in Denmark was 1,300, of which 1,190 were co-operative. The co-operative dairy was a parish dairy owned by members and was classed, as far as management went, into country and provincial associations. The advantages of co-operative dairies over private dairies were evident, and they included a superior organisation both internal and external. Thanks to the superior internal organisation there was a greater butter production than would have been in the case of private dairies. Besides there was a better quality of butter and a better use made of the bye-products. The external superiority consisted in the conveyance of the mill to the dairies and in the greater number of cows which dairies could employ.

CO-OPERATIVE AND PRIVATE DAIRIES.

The co-operative dairy had a superior marketing power to the private dairy, as it had better information regarding the market conditions and had a more profitable sale as it employed no middleman. Besides it had cheaper transport rates for its milk, and better packing. The lecturer at this stage quoted from a book written by Mr. Fay, to show that in the perfection of marketing conditions Denmark was the model for all other countries. The other advantages of a co-operative dairy were that a farmer could give all his time to cultivation and need not waste his time in haggling over prices. His lack of knowledge was compensated for by the superior knowledge of the dairy experts. There was also the benefit of mutual supervision, farmers keeping an eye on their neighbours. Then there was the instruction they got by listening to lectures by dairy experts, and finally they got an extra dividend when the yearly balance was struck. Then there was the Co-operative Provincial Union, the object of which was to cement co-operation, to work for the improvement and development of dairy farming by the exposition of butter and by expert advice, discussion, lectures, etc. The Committee of this Union consisted of delegates of dairy societies elected at yearly meetings, there being one delegate for each seven societies. Every dairy could send a representative member to the meetings of the Provincial Union but these representatives had no voting power. The Provincial Unions were in their turn garnered into a central society, named the Danish Dairy Federation. The Federation guarded the interests of the dairies, both in their internal and external relations, looked out for matters of common interest, replied to questions from the State Administration in respect to present and prospective statutes touching dairying and everything connected with it. It also dealt with questions of transport and information regarding foreign markets. The Representative Committee of the Federation was made up of one delegate for each 24 dairies. Then there was the butter quotation Committee, appointed by the wholesale Merchants' Society in Copenhagen. It fixed prices for butter every Thursday at 2 o'clock, the prices being communicated to the rest of the world through a telegraphic bureau. Finally there was the union of dairy-workers, the object of which was the educational advancement of the dairy-workers and insurance against accidents whilst working.

Dr. Holst next dealt with the Co-operative Bacon-curing Factories. These were owned by members, among whom the surplus income was divided in proportion to the amount of slaughtered weight. There were 45 co-operative bacon-curing factories and 22 private factories in Denmark.

The Egg Export Society was a co-operative society which guaranteed the quality, size and the condition of the eggs supplied. Every egg was stamped with the number of the society from whence it came. The turnover last year was 42 lakhs. Besides the egg-selling societies there were nine cattle exposition associations the turn-over last year being 58 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

There were 1,300 co-operative stores in Denmark, which were connected with the wholesale society in Copenhagen. These stores sold all sorts of goods necessary for household purposes. Each store must take shares in the wholesale society to the amount of Rs. 82 for each twenty members and was responsible for the subscribed capital.

The lecturer next dwelt upon the Danish agricultural supply societies, and the Husmandsforing (small-holders') societies. The object of the latter was the advancement of small holders by instruction in agriculture, stock-breeding, stock-keeping, garden culture, poultry, etc. No member was allowed to possess more than 12 acres of land. They could receive assistance from Government equal to their own share in expense. There was also the Cultivators' Association, which arranged lectures, discussions, cattle shows, machine exhibitions, etc., and which received state grant. Further there were breeding societies for horses, cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and other cattle, the object being to advance rational breeding. Finally there were co-operative humane societies for insurances and assurances of all kinds. There was also the pension grant to the poor which must not be mixed up with the state pension given in Denmark to every citizen at the age of 60, who had not been legally punished. There were three dairy schools, 48 agricultural schools, 47 special high schools for peasants, 5 schools for gardening, 1 school to teach the science of rational feeding of animals and 48 agricultural journals.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Holst for his very interesting and instructive lecture terminated the proceedings.

NEW CHIEF WHIP.

MR. GULLAND APPOINTED.

Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P., Junior Lord of the Treasury and Scottish Whip since 1909, was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in succession to the late Mr. Percy Illingworth, and thus becomes the Chief Liberal Whip.

Born fifty years ago, son of an Edinburgh magistrate, Mr. Gulland was closely associated with the municipal life of his native city. Before entering Parliament for Dumfries in 1906, he led an active business life as a corn merchant, and was a director of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, says the "Daily Mail."

The search for a Chief Government Whip which has gone on for a fortnight has been ended by the appointment of Mr Illingworth's chief lieutenant. It is understood, writes "The Times" parliamentary correspondent, that the office was first offered to Mr. Whitley and Colonel Seely and declined by both.

If seniority in the Liberal Whips' room is any test, Mr. Gulland had a very strong claim for the position. Mr. Illingworth although his junior in service, was promoted over his head to be chief lieutenant to the Master of Elibank, for the sufficient reason that it was thought undesirable to have two Scottish members at the head of the Whips' staff. When Mr. Illingworth succeeded the Master of Elibank as Chief Whip, Mr. Gulland became his second in command and Scottish Whip.

Mr. Gulland is a strong Radical, a keen party man, and one of the hardest workers in the House. His strongest points are skill in the arrangements of parliamentary business and wide knowledge of procedure, and his appointment will undoubtedly be popular with the Ministerial rank and file.

Official and Personal.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Maharaja of Kishengarh will arrive in Bombay by the English mail steamer this morning and will be warmly welcomed by a number of their subjects, and by several other Indian nobles including the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Rajpipla and others.

His Highness the Nawab of Sachin was present at Surat on the occasion of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon's visit to Surat on the 16th inst. The Nawab Saheb paid an official visit to his Excellency at the Political Agent's Bungalow at 11 a.m., and was accompanied by the Dewan Khan Bahadur Yusufali Khan, Sahebzada Karim Khan A. D. C., Mir Jamaluddin Khan, A. D. C., the Naib Dewan, the Private Secretary and the Hazur Assistant. His Excellency paid a return official visit to the Nawab Saheb at his Surat House at 12-15 accompanied by the Political Agent, Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Private and Military Secretaries, an A.D.C., and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Greenaway.

General Nixon has been transferred to the command of the Northern Army, vice General Scallon to the Southern Army.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Kapurthala is proceding to Europe this spring.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal left Dacca on Thursday for Calcutta.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extensions Company for a line of Railway from Thakurgunge to Sikti a distance of about 44 miles.

WHAT CONSTITUTES FEUDAL SERVICE.

A JEYPORE ZEMINDARI SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

At the Madras High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Sankaram Nair and Mr. Justice Oldfield delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the Maharajah of Jeypore against the judgment and decree of the Agency Court of Vizagapatam dismissing the suit for resumption brought by him against the Thatraz of Bismakuttack. The plaintiff's case was that the Bismakuttack Estate was held on service tenure and was resumable at the pleasure of the Maharajah of Jeypore, inasmuch as the defendant had willfully refused to perform the service incidental to his tenure and thus had forfeited his holding. The service claimed by the Maharajah of Jeypore was that the defendant should attend with a certain number of retainers the "Durbar" held at Jeypore during the Dusserah. The defendant was also liable to attend the Maharajah on his sircar tours as and whenever he was called upon to do so. The plaintiff's claim also included a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year payable to the Jeypore Estate as rent.

The defendant's case was that he was entitled to an absolute freehold interest in the property, subject only to the payment of a fixed tribute of Rs. 2,200 a year and that the plaintiff was not entitled to claim any higher sum as the Bismakuttack Estate was not included in the assets of the Jeypore Zemindari. Mr. Justice Oldfield came to the conclusion that the Bismakuttack Estate was included in the Jeypore Zemindari and that the copper plate patta, relied upon by the defendant in support of his case with regard to his inability to pay only Rs. 2,200, could not be accepted. As regards the question of service his Lordship held that mere attendance on the ceremonial occasion of the Dusserah could not be regarded as "service" in the eye of law. The plaintiff, therefore, in his Lordship's opinion was not entitled to resume the tenure on the ground that the defendant had failed to perform the "service" of the king specified.

Justice Sankaran Nair, agreed with Justice Oldfield.

Their Lordships in result modified the decree of the Agent by allowing the plaintiff's claim as stated above. As for costs each party was to bear his own costs.

INTER ARTS EXAMINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is to be regretted that the Syndicate of the Bombay University have decided not to remove the injustice complained of with regard to the papers in Mathematics in the last Inter Arts Examination. The Syndicate has reconsidered the Matriculation result not only once but twice. This affords an excellent commentary on the working of the Board of Examiners, their methods and their discretion. They have thrown open the gates unreasonably closed against the Matriculation candidates, but it seems they have bolted and barred the door against others equally aggrieved but more harshly treated. Your contemporary of the "Times of India" in its issue of the 29th ultimo severely criticised the working of the Syndicate and the criticism would seem to describe the general character of our Syndicate rather than its attitude on some particular occasion. With our Syndicate inconsistency and apathy however unjustifiable would seem to be a virtue! ! How else could it be, when they should have thought fit to revise the Matriculation result and to decline to reconsider the Inter Arts Mathematics papers! If wholesale revision would undermine their prestige, the Syndicate ought to know that refusal to do justice would annihilate it.

The candidates were obliged to answer and solve the papers which could not be intended for them and for which they were unprepared and, as a result, most of them could not solve the questions which the University Calender had distinctly stated would not be put to them. Such an action is contrary to regulations *ab initio*. The examiners have defied this injunction of the University and brought misery on the unsuccessful candidates; and when an appeal is made to the Syndicate they turn a deaf ear to it. Could any irony of fate be more bitter? Or miscarriage of justice more serious? But we still hope for the better; the decision of the Syndicate cannot be *res judicata*. They have yet time to set the matters right. They cannot be indifferent although the same Examination is to be held in March next. This will not remedy the evil. This is simply casting the candidates again to dubious chance and the tender mercies of the Examiners.

I hope that the Syndicate would still prevent a gross injustice being perpetuated.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

MURDER TRIAL AT BARODA.

OFFICER OF GAEKWAR'S ARMY ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BARODA, Feb. 19.

After a trial lasting 22 days, Mr. Fadke, Sessions Judge, has disposed of the case in which Rana Dhondibhat Jangbahadur, a relative of the late Price Fatehsingh and an officer of the Gaekwar's Army, was charged with the murder of his wife by strangulation. The chief witness in this case was the House Surgeon of the Dufferin Hospital, who had held the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. He had deposed that the death was homicidal and not suicidal. He was cross-examined at length. The Judge found that the prosecution had failed to prove the charge of murder and acquitted the accused. Mr. Gokhale, the Government pleader prosecuted; while the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Pradhan of Baroda, appeared for the accused.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

MR. SUBBA RAO ON THE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Subba Rao has issued the following Circular on the controversy re the amendment of the Congress Constitution:—

It is openly said in some papers that the leaders of the "Moderate" party acted from "petty personal considerations" in referring the constitutional amendments to a committee and that one or the other of the two amendments proposed ought to have been accepted by the Subjects Committee without much ado. Now one of the amendments proposes to give power to not less than twenty householders over 21 years of age in any town or district to call on the Provincial or District Congress Committee in the locality to convene a public meeting for the election of delegates. These twenty householders need not necessarily be members of the said committees and may be all outsiders. This amendment follows the lines of the present Constitution, but it is not stated what should happen if the Provincial or District Congress Committee decline to act either on their own initiative, or on the representation of some twenty or more other householders *not* to convene such a meeting. As regards the second amendment, it proposes to give power to associations of any standing, even though a few days old and expressly brought into existence for the time being, to convene public meetings for the election of delegates and such associations need not be affiliated to or recognized by the Congress Committees nor be subject to their control. In other words, a new electorate is proposed to be created outside the present Congress organization which would have the right to automatically elect delegates. It may be noted that there was no proposal before the Congress to give the right of election to public meetings as before. A bare statement of the amendments ought to convince any one that the question is not so simple as is sought to be made out.

THE POLICY OF THE CONGRESS.

These amendments raise several important issues as to the future of the Congress and the lines on which it should be conducted. We must remember that the Provincial Congress Committees in different provinces had not been consulted and their opinion taken with regard to the amendments. Besides, the delegates from some of the provinces were few in number and one province was wholly unrepresented. Apart from these considerations, the main questions that lay especially behind the second amendment were whether the creation of independent constituencies *without any safeguards whatever* would in any way weaken the present Congress Committees, whether it would lead to an interruption of the harmonious continuance of the Congress, whether a propagandist body like the Congress without any effective machinery for safeguarding itself and enforcing order could furnish a common platform for two rival parties with conflicting policies and methods, and whether the policy of the Congress of co-operation with the Government whereever possible and opposition where absolutely necessary, or, as described by the President Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, of co-operation with and trust in the Government while representing his Majesty's Opposition in the country, should be allowed to be challenged within its own walls by a party which stands mainly for opposition. The further question would be if such constituencies are created, what safeguards, if any, are to be provided for the proper working of the Congress in future years. The desire of the Extremist party for such independent constituencies and their dislike to have their own associations affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committee, though the Moderate party might be willing to affiliate them, appears to be based on principle and not on mere sentiment. It is natural that they should not care to come into the Congress through organizations controlled by a rival party and work for a majority in the Congress for their views and methods. Further, it was well known that if the amendments came before the Congress, they were certain to be rejected, as the Constitution requires that they should be supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes of the Provinces. Under the circumstances, it is, in my opinion, a great consideration shown by Mr. Samarth and the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar and others whose names have been dragged in this connection that they should have agreed to refer the amendments to a Committee for the consideration of the question in all its aspects. It is unfair, it is cruel, to impute personal motives to old Congressmen who have been intimately acquainted with the views of the Extremist party and their policy and who have acted honestly according to their lights in the best interests of the Congress and the country at large for so many years.

Before taking leave of the subject. I must enter a strong protest against the way in which the proceedings of the Subjects Committee, whose confidential character has been respected all these years, have, on this occasion, been made the subject of discussion and comment in the Press, and especially in the columns of the "Patrika," whose editor, Babu Motilal Ghose, though not a delegate, was by courtesy, allowed to attend the meetings of the Subjects Committee.

GARDEN REACH DACOITY.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Mr. Swan, District Magistrate of Alipore, yesterday evening released all the accused arrested in connection with the Garden Reach motor dacoity case on bail of Rs. 250 each.

The accused are five in number of whom three are students, one teacher and one insurance agent.

The case will be heard on 2nd March.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Small-Pox and Vaccination.

The "Indian Daily News."—The epidemic of small-pox now raging has called forth invocations and imprecations on the subject of vaccination which is the first article in the orthodox medical creed—which except a man believes in faithfully he cannot be saved. Our own experience of the subject is simple and instructive. In the year 1898 Prof. Simpson was advocating it in the usual way and a European gentleman of exceptionally robust physique decided that his family should be vaccinated by the best municipal stuff. He himself who had never been ill in his life, developed enormous ulcers in his arm and so did his year-old daughter and after a couple of months of blood poisoning they managed to get over the filth inoculated into them—whatever it was. Dr. Saunders at the time asked a question on the subject and got no satisfaction, of course. Under those circumstances and knowing the facts to be true, one began to disbelieve in the remedy and when the subject came before the House of Lords, Lord Lister we noted admitted that it was possible to infect healthy persons with various filthy diseases through vaccination—a matter that had been violently controverted. That was quite enough for us and our scepticism increased. Subsequently, we read the pamphlets issued by the City of Leicester which has struck against vaccination and asserted that the statistics relating to the matter are falsified by the facts of Leicester. These statements seemed to be made in good faith and to be true because they are always being met by imprecations and denunciations and the medical hierarchy would apparently burn all those who are not of their faith at the stake. The large Insurance Companies who are guided by their doctors are the greatest supporters of the system and insist on what seems to us at least a doubtful expedient. This again is another mistaken form of propaganda. The Homoeopathic practitioners, who are extremely numerous in America and India, however, have a prophylactic called "Variolinum" which—four globules a week—is we are told sufficient to keep one immune. It is better to take four globules of this than to suffer like the person we have referred to and we intend to try it.

The weak point about these epidemics is the absolute ignorance which prevails with regard to what to do. The first idea of the European public is a hospital but no hospital will take infectious cases of this sort except the Campbell Hospital which is usually full on these occasions. No one knows, how to get there or what to do and we see a garriwalla was accused of carrying an infected corpse on his garri. He, of course, knew no better and the main thing in these epidemics is, we believe, to disseminate knowledge of what to do besides being vaccinated which seems to be the only thing advocated. The mass of the population are in a state of dense ignorance on the subject of health and it strikes us that the diffusion of useful knowledge would be a good thing. We would not limit the diffusion to the orthodox practitioner. We would ask the Homoeopathist and Kavirajes and the Yunani folk all to give their views because we all know that these creeds cure people whom the orthodox State-aided doctor fails to cure. We hope these variations of the medical brotherhood or rather these medical clans will come forward with their views and advise the population of Calcutta which we think the orthodox sect has somewhat failed to do.

Removal of the Bar Sinister.

"New India":—The "Outlook" obviously bases its suggestion on mistaken hypotheses. First, it takes for granted that German East Africa will be annexed to the Empire. Further, even if the Imperial Government should find it possible to place a Colony at the disposal of the Indian emigrants, it is a mistake to assume that the question of our entry into the British Colonies will be **thereby solved.** The reasons urged for the permission of Indian emigration into the Colonies are both political and economical. Only the latter are met by the "Outlook's" suggestion and not the former. The people of India claim to be treated as the equal subjects of the Crown in every part of the Empire. If it was only a question of finding an outlet to Indian emigration, the Imperial Government would not have found it impossible to solve it. Several Crown Colonies can give employment to hundreds of Indians, even as unindentured labourers. We hope the "Outlook" will find out its mistake, and suggest the only rational solution, the removal of the racial bar, as such, so that the Indians may be placed on a level with all other emigrants.

Indenture System.

The "Indian Social Reformer":—We may give here the opinion expressed by the two officers on the system as a whole. "We are convinced," they say, "that, notwithstanding our possibly disproportionate presentation of the unsatisfactory features of the existing system, a careful study of the facts elicited during our enquiry will result in the conclusion that its advantages have far outweighed its disadvantages. The great majority of emigrants exchanged grinding poverty with practically no hope of betterment for a condition varying from simple but secure comfort to solid prosperity. Emigrants live under very much better conditions than their relatives in India, and have had opportunities of prospering which exceeded their own wildest hopes." These observations would be equally appropriate of slavery in all but its very worst forms. No doubt, the fact that, on the expiry of their indentures, they become citizens of the colonies to which they emigrate, and that both they and their descendants sometimes attain to positions commanding general respect and consideration, is an important factor in favour of the system. The whole subject requires to be dealt with fully so that we may understand how far the defects pointed out by the enquiry—some of which are serious ones—are inherent in the indentured system and how far they are merely accidental to it and can be prevented.

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Permanent Fillings with Gold, Amalgam, Porcelain & Cement (Without Pain) — The Latest Painless Electric Methods are employed in preparing and filling decayed Teeth.

Diseases of the Oral Cavity. — Special treatment (by X ray method) of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, Septic Roots, Chronic Alveolar Abscess, Periodontits Trigeminal Neuralgia, etc., etc.

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Absolutely Painless Extractions	3	Complete Upper or Lower Set on Vulcanite	50
Fillings ,, ,, from	5	Artificial Teeth (remodelled)	35
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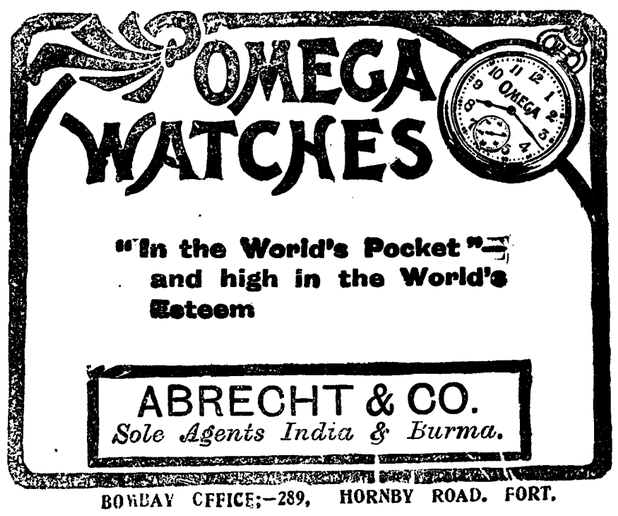

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DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

SOME THRILLING DEEDS IN THE FIELD.

SERGEANT WHO SAVED 16 LIVES.

A supplement to the "London Gazette" issued on Jan. 16 contains the names of 187 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on whom the King has bestowed the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty. We give below a selection of the gallant deeds of these men:—

HELD UP THE ENEMY.

Askew, W. J., 5323, Coporal 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards.—Conspicuous courage and great ability on Oct. 23 at Zonnebeke when he voluntarily took out a patrol to hold ground 300 yards in front of our trenches and, placing his small party in pairs 150 yards apart, held up the enemy's attack for three hours and then succeeded in retiring under heavy fire from both flanks.

Bianchi, F., 25354, Driver 23rd Field Company, Royal Engineers.—Conspicuous courage near Ypres on Nov. 9 in voluntarily remaining alone for two hours with the horses under continuous high explosive shell fire. Fifty horses were killed or wounded in his immediate vicinity.

Bradford, W., 10223, Corporal, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.—Conspicuous gallantry on Nov. 14. After both officers had been killed, he rendered great services by his good example to the men, whereby the trenches were held the whole day, notwithstanding heavy casualties.

Clarke, E. J., 4516, Sergeant, 15th Hussars.—Very conspicuous ability and gallantry on Nov. 11 at Herentage Chateau. In conjunction with 30 Turcos under their sergeant, he held the chateau against the German attack for two hours until our line was restored. The enemy's loss was over 100 on this occasion.

RALLIED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Colgrave, J., 7335, Lance-Corporal, 5th Lancers.—On Oct. 30, near Hollebeke, showed great presence of mind and coolness during an emergency in rallying several bodies of Indian soldiers who had lost their officers.

Curzon, H., 7820, Sergeant, 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Gallant conduct on Oct. 31 (then a private) in attempting to carry a wounded officer under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, and again on Nov. 7, at Klein Zillebeke, when he obtained valuable information as to enemy's movements. Has been conspicuous for coolness and gallantry on all occasions.

Forwood, H., 8560, Sergeant, 3rd Battalion East Kent Regiment.—Very conspicuous gallantry on Oct. 20 at Chateau de Flandre, when he continued to serve his Maxim gun until the same was buried by a shell and all the gun team killed or wounded, and, notwithstanding that he had received five wounds himself, managed to report the situation to his headquarters.

Harford, C., 1017, Private, 15th Hussars.—Conspicuously gallant conduct on Oct. 27 and 28. When acting as a dispatch rider near Veldhoek he carried five messages to the firing line, during which period he had two horses killed and one wounded.

SAVED 16 MEN.

Harvey, A., 7885, Sergeant (Acting Co. Quartermaster-Sergeant), 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment.—Conspicuously gallant conduct on Nov. 12 on the Menin road in collecting 16 wounded men by himself and placing them in an ambulance waggon under continuous shrapnel fire.

Holness, H. H. J., 10974, Sergeant, 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards.—Conspicuous ability and gallantry from Nov. 6—10 near Zillebeke, when he defended his trench under very heavy shell fire, and again on Nov. 18, when the enemy attacked in force and both officers were killed, he commanded the company most creditably for two hours until relieved.

Mart, A. J., 7814, Sergeant, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.—Gallant conduct on Nov. 10 in assisting to recover one of our abandoned machine guns killing one German who was watching the gun. Sergt. Mart distinguished himself previously on dangerous services.

Molloy, T., 8086, Private, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers.—Conspicuous gallantry in carrying urgent messages over very dangerous ground, 20 per cent. of the messengers being killed or wounded on this duty. An example in devotion to duty.

TOOK HIS LEADER'S PLACE.

Moran, C., 1664, Lance-sergeant, 1st Battalion Irish Guards.—Conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the fight for Rentel Ridge on Oct. 26, when his untiring efforts were used to rescue the wounded, who, no doubt, owe their lives to his gallant behaviour.

Mutter, J., 2977, Private, 2nd Dragoons.—Volunteered to carry a wounded man on a stretcher, saying he was stronger than the man detailed for that duty, and was mortally wounded on his journey.

Neville, F., 1038, Private, 15th Hussars.—Conspicuous gallantry on Oct. 29, near Zandvoorde, when he obtained valuable information, which was acted upon, regarding German observation post, in obtaining which his horse and himself were knocked over by high explosive shell. He subsequently conveyed two messages over dangerous ground.

Pinchin, A. E., 1599, Acting Corporal, 2nd Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment.—Very gallant conduct in leaving his trench under heavy fire to assist a wounded comrade, and, although himself wounded, remaining with the man until he died.

Pym, J., 9803, Private, 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment.—Great gallantry on Oct. 31, when he went alone into a house occupied by a number of the enemy who were firing on his company, and cleared them out, only three Germans escaping. He was subsequently wounded.

Rose, A., 2560, Corporal of Horse, 1st Life Guards.—Conspicuous gallantry on Nov. 20 in re-occupying his trench after being twice blown out by shell fire. Was subsequently killed.

SAVED LONDON SCOTS.

Sessions, A., 4922, Sergeant, 4th, Dragoons.—Very gallant conduct at Wulverghem on Nov. 3, when he assisted his squadron leader to withstand several attacks by the enemy after over fifty per cent.. of the squadron had been killed or wounded and the trenches destroyed by shell fire. On two previous occasions he acted with the greatest gallantry in critical situations.

Seton, A. E., 4967, Lance-Corporal, 9th Lancers.—Great gallantry near Messines on Oct. 31, when he remained in action with his machine-gun after his squadron had retired, and engaged the enemy until they were within twenty yards distance, thereby enabling his squadron to recover the trench by a counter-attack. Has performed similarly gallant actions on previous occasions.

Wellings, H. W., 2772, Private 6th Dragoon Guards.—Conspicuously gallant conduct on Oct. 31 in removing wounded men of the London Scottish under heavy shell fire, and showing a fine example under trying circumstances. He showed great gallantry on another occasion the same day in a dangerous situation in resisting the enemy at a range of ten to fifteen yards in company with his Squadron-Commander.

The death at the General Hospital, Calcutta, is reported of Mr. Harry Hurley, who has been for thirty years connected with the Australian horse trade and has imported a number of well known polo ponies, race horses and remounts. Much sympathy is felt for his widow who is on a visit to this country.

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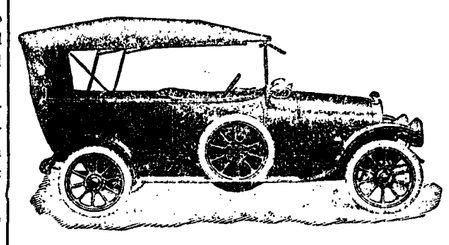

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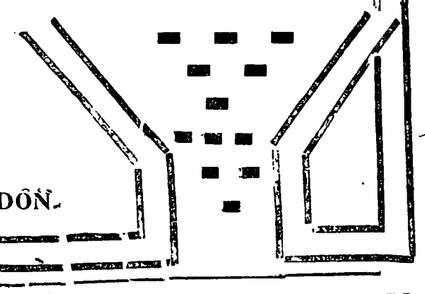

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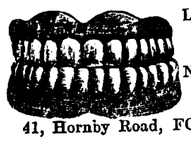

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

NEMESIS IN HUNGARY.

DUAL SYSTEM AND THE MAGYARS.

A POWER-SEEKING OLIGARCHY.

The substitution of Baron de Burian for Count Berchtold as Austro-Hungarian Minister of the Imperial and Royal Household and for Foreign Affairs is the first tangible sign that the stress of war is making itself felt in the Hapsburg dominions, writes a former correspondent of "The Times" in Austria-Hungary. Count Berchtold is not a statesman of marked ability. Indeed, the Emperor Francis Joseph has usually preferred mediocre Ministers. Ministers have been selected as instruments of dynastic policy, and have been sacrificed whenever their usefulness seemed to have ceased. Only when events have been too strong for him has he accepted men whom he might not have chosen of his own free will. Thus he took Beust, a Saxon diplomatist, after the disaster of Sadowa, in 1866, because Beust, as an oponent of Bismark, advocated the policy of revenge upon Prussia, which was then in favour at the Court of Vienna. Though Beust knew little of Austrian, and still less of Hungarian, affairs, he was entrusted with the delicate work of negotiating, with Deak and Andrassy, the Act of Settlemen between Austria and Hungary which has formed the basis of the peculiar arrangement know as the Dual System. It was a one-sided compact which gave Hungary, or rather the oligarchy of Magyar gentry in Hungary, two-thirds of the power in the Monarchy, while leaving Austria to bear two-thirds of the cost. This was done in the vain hope that the Magyars would then lend Austria their support against Prussia.

In return for this hypothetical support, the Dual Settlement left the Magyar oligarchy a free hand to deal as they wished with the Serbo-Croatians, Rumanes, Ruthenes, Swabians, Saxons, Slovaks, and Slovenes, who form the larger non-Magyar, half of Hungary. Austria divested herself of all power to intervene on their behalf. In later years, even the Archduke Francis Ferdinand found himself unable to mitigate the oppression of the Transylvanian Rumanes by the Magyar authorities. At one moment, indeed, the Emperor Francis Joseph awoke to the true nature of the arrangement he had short-sightedly sanctioned in 1867. As soon as the German victory at Sedan, in September, 1870, had destroyed the Austrian dream of revenge for Sadowa, he attempted to substitute a Federal for the Dual System and to secure elbow-room for the dynasty by reviving the State rights and autonomy of the Slav kingdom of Bohemia, Andrassy, then Hungarian Premier, at once joined hands with Beust and with Bismarck to defeat his project and to compel him to dismiss its putative parent, Hohenwart. Francis Joseph took his revenge by dismissing Beust, but accepted as his successor Andrassy who strengthened Magyar influence over Austria, and ultimately gave shape to the Austro-German-Magyar *Drang nach Osten* by securing the occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1878, and by concluding the Austro-German Alliance of 1879.

ACCOMPLICES OF GERMANY.

Austria-Hungary thus became a link in the chain of German influence that was presently to extend from the North Sea to the Aegean and beyond. From time to time Magyar politicians extorted concessions from Austria by toying with the idea of national independence, but in practice all influential Magyar politicians lent themselves to the Austro-German policy of expansion. In this respect there has been no perceptible difference between supporters of Dualism like Tisza, Wekerle, and Khuen-Hedervary, and ostensible apostles of national independence like Apponyi, Kossuth, and the younger Andrassy. They have all recognized that the fate of a Hungary based upon the unconditional rule of the Magyar race over the non-Magyars was bound up with the success of Austro-German plans. They could not, and cannot, break away from Austria without jeopardizing Magyar hegemony. It was the Magyar Nationalist Cabinet under Wekerle, of which Apponyi, Kossuth, and Andrassy were members, that assented, in 1908, to the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina; and when, in the summer of 1913, Count Tisza publicly encouraged Bulgaria to assail her allies, Servia and Greece, no dissentient voice was raised in Hungary. The Hungarian Government was cognizant of and helped to prepare the attack upon Serbia which caused the present war. In no part of the Dual Monarchy was the war more popular than among the Magyars. Now that misfortune has overtaken them and they are threatened not only with a Russian but with a Rumanian and eventually with a Serbian invasion, they appear to demand more effectual representation of Magyar interests in the councils of the Crown. Count Berchtold was a pseudo-Magyar. Baron de Burian is regarded as a stauncher man. But neither his influence nor that of Count Tisza, whose ideas he doubtless represents, is likely to avert the peril that threatens "Magyarland," as the Magyars improperly term Hungary. Like the races which this war of European liberation may free from their yoke, the Magyars will be entitled to just and fair treatment in the resettlement of Europe; but by their past record and by their abuse of the disproportionate power given them, on a false assumption, in 1867, they have forfeited their claim to rule in future over any race but their own.

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY.

The Allied Powers are agreed that the European resettlement must be inspired by the principle of nationality. It will be but just if Hungary suffers severely from its application, for during the past forty years no European Government has sinned so deeply and persistently against that principle as has her Magyar Government. The old Hungary, whose name and history are surrounded by the glamour of romance, was not the modern "Magyarland." Its boasted constitutional liberties were, indeed, confined to the nobles, and the "Hungarian people" was composed, in the words of Verboczy's Tripartiturn Code, of "prelates, barons, and other magnates, also all nobles, but not commoners." But the nobles of all Hungarian races rallied to the Hungarian banner, proud of the title of *civis hungaricus*. John Hunyadi, the national hero, was a Rumane; Zrinyi was a Croat, and many another paladin of Hungarian liberty was a non-Magyar. Latin was the common language of the educated. But with the substitution of Magyar for Latin during the 19th century, and with the growth of what is called the "Magyar State Idea,' with its accompaniment of Magyar Chauvinism, all positive recognition of the rights and individuality of non-Magyar races gradually vanished.

The Magyar langauge itself is incapable of expressing the difference between "Hungarian" and "Magyar." The difference is approximately the same as between "British" and "English." The "Magyar State" set itself to Magyarize education and every feature of public life. Any protest was treated as "incitement against the Magyar State Idea" and was made punishable by two years' imprisonment. It was as though a narrow-minded English Administration should set itself to obliterate all traces of Scottish, Welsh, and Irish national feeling; or as though the Government of India should ignore the existence of all save one race and language in our great Dependency.

In comparison with the Government of "Magyarland," the Government of Austria was a model of tolerance. In Austria, Poles and Ruthenes, Czechs, Germans, Italians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovenes, were entitled to the public use of their own langauges and enjoyed various degrees of provincial self-government. The Austrian side of every Austro-Hungarian banknote bore an indication of its value in every langauge of the Empire, whereas the Hungarian side was printed in Magyar alone. This was done in order to foster the belief that Hungary was entirely Magyar.

A POLYGLOT KINGDOM.

In reality, Hungary is as polyglot as Austria. Exact statistics are not obtainable, since the Magyar census returns have long been deliberately falsified for "Magyar State" reasons. Rougly speaking, it may, however, be said that, in Hungary proper, *i.e.*, exclusive of Croatia-Slavonia, where the population is almost entirely Serbo-Croatian, there are perhaps 8,500,000 Magyars, including nearly 1,000,000 professing and a large number of baptized Jews. Against this total there are more than 2,000,000 Germans, including the numerous colonies on the Austrian border, the Swabians of the south and the Saxons of Transylvania; more than 2,000,000 Slovaks, who inhabit chiefly the north-western counties; between three and four million Rumanes, living between the Theiss and the Eastern Carpathians; some 500,000 Ruthenes or Little Russians, who inhabit the north-eastern counties; some 600,000 Serbs and Croats in the central southern counties; 100,000 Slovenes along the borders of Styria and Carinthia; and some 200,000 other non-Magyars, including about 90,000 gipsies, who speak a language of their own. Taking the population of Hungary proper at 18,000,000, the Magyars are thus in a minority, which becomes more marked when Croatia-Slavonia with its population of 2,600,000 Southern Slavs is added.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

It would have been possible for the Magyars, after the restoration of the Hungarian Constitution under the Dual Settlement of 1867, to have built up a strong and elastic Transleithan polity based on the recognition of race individualities and equality of political rights for all. The non-Magyars would have accepted Magyar leadership the more readily in that they had been dragooned and oppressed by Austria during the period of reaction after 1849 as ruthlessly as the Magyars themselves. Deak and Eotvos, who were the last prominent Magyar public men with a Hungarian, as distinguished from a narrowly Magyar, conception of the future of their country, pleaded, indeed for fair treatment of the non-Magyars, and trusted to the attractive force of the strong Magyar nucleus to settle automatically the question of precedence in the State. But in 1875, when Koloman Tisza, the father of Count Stephen Tisza, took office, these wise counsels were finally and definitely rejected in favour of what Baron Banffy afterwards defined as "national Chauvinism." Magyarization became the watchword of the State and persecution its means of action. Koloman Tisza concluded with the Monarch a tacit pact under which the Magyar Government was to be left free to deal as it pleased with the non-Magyars as long as it supplied without wincing the recruits and the money required for the Joint Army. The Magyar Parliament became almost exclusively representative of the Magyar minority of the people. Out of the 413 constituencies of Hungary proper, more than 400 were compelled, by pressure, bribery, and gerrymandering, to return Magyar or Jewish Deputies. The Press and the banks fell entirely into Jewish hands, and the Magyarized Jews became the most vociferous of the "national Chauvinists."

THE TURKISH PARALLEL.

Nothing like it has been seen before or since—save after the Turkish Revolution of 1908, when the Young Turks, under Jewish influence, broke away from the relatively tolerant methods of the old regime and adopted the system of forcible. "Turkification" that led to the Albanian insurrections of 1910-12, to the formation of the Balkan League, and to the overthrow of Turkey in Europe.

The bitter fruits of the policy of Magyarization are now ripening. The oppressed Rumanes look not towards Austria, as in the old days when their great Bishop Siaguna made them a stanch prop of the Hapsburg dynasty, but across the Carpathians to Bukarest; the Serbo-Croatians of Hungary. Croatia-Slavonia and Dalmatia, whose economical and political development the Magyars have deliberately hampered, turn their eyes no longer, as in the days of Jellatchich, towards Vienna, but await wistfully the coming of the Serbian liberators; the Ruthenes of the north-east hear the tramp of the Russian armies; the Slovaks of the north-west watch with dull expectancy for the moment when, united with their Slovak kinsmen of Moravia and their cousins, the Czechs of Bohemia, they shall form part of an autonomous Slav province stretching from the Elbe to the Danube. For the Magyars who have thrown to the winds the wisdom of their wisest men, fate may reserve the possession of the fertile and well-watered central Hungarian plain. There they may thrive in modesty and rue at their leisure the folly of having sacrificed their chance of national greatness to the vain pursuit of the "Magyar State Idea" under the demoralizing influence of Austro-German Imperialism.

THE SURGEON'S EYE.

X'RAY SNAPSHOTS AND OPERATI

The immense importance of the X-rays in the treatment of the wounded has been made very plain during the course of the war, writes "The Times," medical correspondent. Every hospital, without exception, has its X-ray installation, and all sorts of devices are in use to increase the accuracy and speed of diagnosis by this method. The X-rays have become actually the eyes of the war surgeon.

It might have been supposed that further improvement in their application was impossible. That this is not so, however, there are many indications, of which that furnished by the radiographic room of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Calais is one of the most convincing. This hospital is, indeed, very well worth a visit for many reasons. Though it is a small institution it is a perfect one. The utmost care and capacity have been expended in its equipment. Wherever modern science could be called to the help of surgeons or patients that assistance has been secured, and no detail has been regarded as beneath notice. The hospital, which is under Belgian control, and the patients in which are all Belgian soldiers, represents one of the many activities of the Union des Femmes de France.

The radiographic room is doubly interesting in that it is one of the most completely equipped for its size in France, and also because much of the apparatus was the gift of the Duc de Vendome, brother-in-law of King Albert, who is himself a well-known scientist and bacteriologist and who is personally attached to the institution. That apparatus consists of an electric installation of enormous power, so planned as to permit of the taking of instantaneous X-ray photographs—"X-ray snap-shots"—by the mere manipulation of a lever and in the space of a fraction of a second.

The importance of this method is obvious, It is specially useful when, for any reason such as great pain, the patient is unable to remain still in one position, or when he cannot lie down. In this latter case the plate can be held in front of him and the photograph instantly taken. The patient is detained in the ray room during only a second or two, but a beautifully clear print is secured. Moreover, the danger to the operator is sensibly minimized, as there is no prolonged exposure to the powerful radiations. Indeed, so instantaneous is the operation that it is impossible to detect any lighting up of the X-ray tube.

SCIENTIFIC HELPS TO THE SURGEON.

A stereoscope is fitted in the room and affords a most interesting demonstration of the application of scientific principles to medical practice. The apparatus consists of two frames hinged together and set at an angle, like a screen. A third "leaf" of the screen is interposed between them, and this carries a mirror on one side. Two X-ray photographs specially taken for the purpose are placed in the two frames. By looking at the same time at the first of these photographs and at the reflection of the second in the mirror a very perfect stereoscopic picture is seen. In this, bones and foreign bodies, like bullets and pieces of shrapnel, stand out in perspective, making it possible to determine their relation to one another in a manner which is very instructive from the point of view of the operating surgeon. The surgeon, indeed, not only sees through the patient's body, but sees into it. He is able at a glance to gauge the depth of a bullet as well as its position. This method, though it has its limitations, is undeniably an important help to the overwrought war surgeon and radiographer.

A second very interesting departure in the equipment of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital is the ultra violent rays water sterilizer. This sterilizer depends for its usefulness upon the fact that the ultra violet rays of the light spectrum possess a burning power which rapidly destroys living tissues. The blistering effect of strong sunlight upon a tender skin— "sunburn"—is an example of this power. Bacteria and germs of all kinds are killed very quickly when exposed to these rays. Unfortunately, the rays have a feeble capacity of penetration and so are apt to fail when muddy or turbid fluids have to be dealt with. This difficulty has been overcome by filtering the water in the first instance in an ordinary filter, and then passing it under the ultra violet light.

At a moment when every effort is being strained to prevent epidemics of water-borne diseases like typhoid fever the importance of having an absolutely sterile and pure supply of drinking water "on tap" needs no emphasizing. The ultra violet rays sterilizer secures this supply. It has the advantage that it requires no attention, does not boil the water, and does not alter its taste. Moreover, by means of an exceedingly clever device the water is cut off at once should the electric current which generates the rays fail.

M. Emile Lajeot, who is in charge of the electrical apparatus of the hospital, deserves the greatest credit for his excellent arrangements. The hospital has a very fine operating theatre, and is, generally, a model of comfort and good management.

RUNGPUR OUTRAGE.

FOUR OF THE ARRESTED RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGPUR, Feb. 19.

Four men arrested yesterday have been released by the Joint Magistrate on bail as they have not been identified. Only Shasadhar Kar and Umanath Chakerbutty are still in custody.

LIFE IN VIENNA.

THE HEAVY HAND OF BERLIN.

GROWING IRRITATION AGAINST GERMANY.

"Le Journal" of Paris publishes the following interesting account of the conditions prevailing in Vienna. The account is written by M. Paul Balmer, a Geneva barrister, who has been making a tour through Austria.

"Vienna is amusing herself," he writes. "Vienna forgets in movement and noise, in her artificial lightheartedness, the grave anxieties which obsess her and which increase continuously. Ordinarily this town is calm and delicate: the coarse exuberance of the public street must be looked for in Berlin. But a sort of 'General Post' has set in since the war began. Berlin is working with energy, method, and decision, leaving to Vienna the laughter and levity."

The correspondent then describes the public amusements of Vienna. The theatres were crowded, and he failed even by bribery to secure a seat at the Royal Opera for the performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." The Burgtheatre and the Deutsches Volktheatre were also sold out, and he had finally to content himself with a seat in a crowded picture-palace.

"This crowding of the theatres," he says, "is altogether symptomatic. It is explained in part by the fact that this is the season of festivities, and that prices have been considerably reduced. For example an orchestra-stall at the opera now costs only 7 kronen (6s. 10d.). Four months ago there were fears that the war would unfavourably affect the theatre-audiences, but this was a mistake. Moreover, the invasion of refugees of all classes before the Russian armies has concentrated upon Vienna a "run" sufficient to restore to the theatres their threatened prosperity."

The correspondent notes the difference between the attitudes of Austrian and German police. In Berlin the wartrophies exhibited before the Palace (in the Lustgarten, at the end of the Linden) are carefully guarded by police. In Vienna children are allowed to play round and with the Schneider guns captured from the Russians and exhibited before the monument to Maria Theresa. "In fact the Austrian policeman is bon enfant."

GERMAN SUPREMACY.

There is an "exquisite freedom of manners" apparent. If you stop in the street to read a newspaper two or three people will immediately lean over your shoulder to gather the latest sensational intelligence. Berlin goes to bed at midnight, but in Vienna all the bars and night restaurants remain open and are filled with merry guests.

Most striking is the supremacy of Germanism in Vienna. The "Wacht am Rhein" is the most frequent air heard in the night cafes, and the portraits of German Generals —Hindenburg, Von der Goltz, Falkenhayn, etc.—have the places of honour in the shop windows: whilst Austrian Generals are practically out of the running Similarly there is a lavish display of photos of William II., in "shining armour," of course, but they do not appear to prove very attractive. Berlin and Leipzig illustrated papers fill the windows of the book stores, and at the cinematographs the films show a succession of triumphs for the German "pickelhauben," rarely or never scenes of the Austrian fighting.

The complete supremacy of Germany in Vienna is remarkable. Even the directorate of the Austrian Red Cross, according to the correspondent, is exercised by Germans. The correspondent believes that this subordination of Austrain officialdom would not have proved so irksome if it had been carried out with some consideration for Austrian feelings. The irritation felt is keen enough, though it is not openly expressed. Austrians may perhaps recognise that it was necessary to supplement the inefficiency of the Austrian General Staff, and to introduce a better system of co-ordination between the various services, and also a closer collaboration between the two armies. This, the correspondent notes, necessitated the preponderance of one of the two General Staffs.

"But there is a polite way of doing these things which was neglected. The Austrians were injured and chilled, and they now revolt. It would have been wise to conciliate them."

The Viennese declare that they were forced into war at the very moment when they were on the point of concluding with Russia an entente which would have safeguarded at once their security and their proper pride. Despite this irritation, the correspondent noted certain Pan-Germanism "affinities which disregard frontiers." The truth is, he says, that Austrians of Vienna feel themselves very much akin to the burghers of Munich or Frankfurt.

RANGOON PORT TRAFFIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

The revenue of the Rangoon Port Commissioners for the year 1914 was fifty-one lakhs or about eight lakhs in excess of the previous year, while the expenditure came to thirty-nine lakhs. The total tonnage of exports was 33,03,347 or 6,36,347 more than in the previous year.

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE " TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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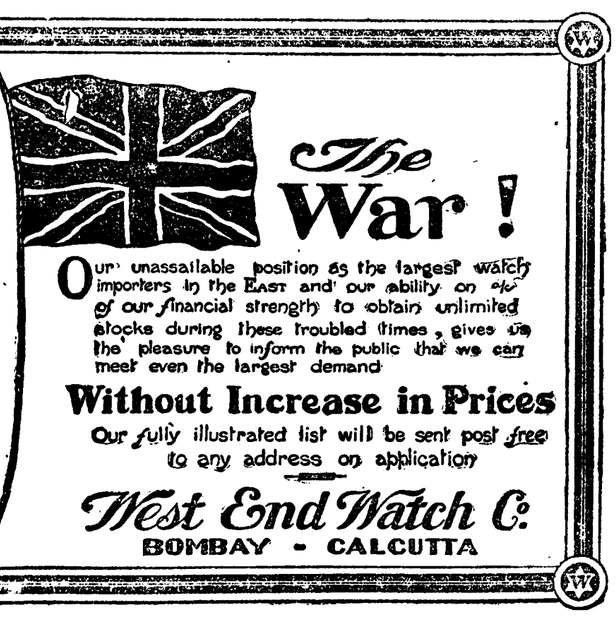
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GERMAN OUTRAGES ON CIVILIANS.

PRINCESS SPAT UPON.

SEVERE INDICTMENT BY RUSSIA.

The present statement is addressed to the consciences of all civilsed people, leaving it for them to pass judgment on the revolting violence exercised against Russian subjects. the conscience of the whole world will stigmatises the conduct of Germany, which recalls the darkest times of the Middle Ages.

The above are the concluding sentences of a remarkable document issued during mail week by the Press Bureau, at the request of the Russian Embassy, giving details of brutal treatment of Russians in Germany at the outbreak of war. Many Russian subjects were at German watering places, others were returning from Austria, Switzerland, and France. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a great number of inquiries into the statements of the victims, and the following are among the cases cited:—

On leaving Berlin the officials of the Russian Embassy, together with other Russian representatives from the different Legations to the German States, were assaulted by the brutal crowd whilst in their carriages en route to the station. Amongst those thus insulted were the Minister at Karlsruhe, Count Brevern de la Gardie, and his wife; the wife of the Minister at Stuttgart, Mme. Lermontof, on whose back an elderly gentleman with a long grey beard and golden spectacles broke his umbrella; two sisters-in-law of the Minister-Resident at Darmstadt, Countess Lutke and Countess Totleben; the Princess Beloselsky-Delozersky (an American lady); the Secretaries of Legation Messrs. Dmitrof and Koutepof, and many others. A blow on the head inflicted on the former Secretary of the Embassy, the Gentleman-in-Waiting, Mr. Chrapovitsky, was followed by a profuse loss of blood.

Many ladies were spat upon, including Princess Beloselsky-Belozersky, Mme. Raevsky, the Countesses Lutke and Totleben, Countess Brevern, and others.

The Consul at Stettin, Councillor of State Zeidler, on his way from Stettin to Sweden, was arrested, with all his family, at Rostock, notwithstanding that he had a passport, and kept under arrest more than twenty-four hours, undergoing very harsh treatment. The Consul at Konigsberg the Councillor of State Polianowsky, as well as all the staff of the Imperial Consulate of that city, disappeared at the very beginning of the war. Subsequently the Ministry was informed by the Ambassador of the United States of America that Mr. Polianowsky was alive and kept a prisoner by the German authorities. The same fate befell the Consul-General at Danzig, Actual Councillor of State Ostrowsky, who on August 30 had already reached Berlin, and the Consul at Mannheim, State Councillor Brosse. The Consul-General at Breslau, Baron Shilling, was arrested on August 2 between 5 and 6 p.m. at his flat, carefully searched, and put into prison. His treatment there was that of a criminal, and he was mockingly refused the simplest request by the prison authorities. Next day at 1 p.m. Baron Shilling was released without any explanation on the part of the local administration.

STRIPPED AND SEARCHED.

The German authorities behaved in a still more revolting manner towards the General Commissary of the International Exhibition of Printing in Leipzig, the Steward of the Imperial Court, Senator Bellegarde. On August 3 at 3 p.m. Mr. Bellegarde and the members of the Russian Commission were arrested in the Russian pavilion, cross-questioned in a very rough manner by a mere sergeant-major, and set free towards the evening, after a close search of their things had been made in the hotel. But the very next day they were arrested again, once more closely searched, and stripped naked. After all this they were sent to the prison for criminals, where they spent the night, and were released next day without any explanation of the cause of their arrest.

The Leipzig authorities sent him to Berlin to the Saxon Minister in that capital, Baron von Salza und Lichtenau, in order that the latter might assist him to return to Russia. But, instead of rendering the assistance required Baron von Salza, in a very rude manner, informed him that he had no intention of helping an enemy.

TOURISTS IN PIGSTIES.

Russian tourists, irrespective of rank or social position, age or sex, were removed in cattle trucks, which had not even been cleaned; in the towns where they had to halt they were placed in stables, pigsties, quarantine houses for cattle, slaughter-houses (as, for example, at Stettin), surrounded by soldiers. Women and children, often sick, were made to walk at such speed through the streets, sometimes with hands up (Konigsberg), that they often fell from exhaustion (in Neu-Strelitz, Stettin, Rostock, Breslau). Straggling or looking back was forbidden under fear of being shot.

At all the stations (Allenstein, Rostock, etc.) soldiers pushed the women and children into the railway carriages, using their fists and the butts of their rifles, while families were separated and many children lost. For days and days food could not be obtained, the authorities refusing the people even water. One convoy, consisting of about 60 travellers (25 women), on the line Allenstein—Danzig—Stettin, was not allowed for 70 hours to leave the carriages more than once, and all this time they were refused any water. All this was attended by mockery of the victims and continual threats to shoot them. All the men whose appearance gave them an age ranging from 18—50 were arrested as prisoners of war. They were not allowed to hand money to their wives, mothers, or sisters, nor to bid each other good-bye. (Witnessed by the Russian Minister in Stuttgart.)

In some instances women were searched by officers and soldiers. One lady, being taken for a man, was severely beaten by three policemen. The mistake was discovered when she was taken aside and searched (witnessed by the Senator Count Pahlen.)

Being removed on their way home in goods trains in large groups, women and men were generally locked in together. The officers and railway officials would hear no remonstrances, would listen to no prayers from the miserable people. No one was let out at stations.

At Sassnitz large convoys of people, with very few exceptions, were rudely refused permission to leave the beach, where they were exposed to the heat of the sun, and were not allowed to go to the nearest hotel even for a few hours. Even those who were seriously ill endured cruel treatment.

At Breslau, for example, the wife of the Director of the Chancellery of the Ministry of Ways of Communication, Mme. Tugan-Baranovski, who had but recently undergone a serious operation, was attacked by a crowd, who tore off the bandages that had been applied after the operation, and thrown into prison, where she was kept for three days. From the prison she was dragged through the town, together with many other Russians, to the station of Oderbanheff and placed in coal-waggons which had not been cleaned of coal dust. At last, on August 5, all these miserable travellers were left to their fate not far from the Russian frontier post Verouschow, whence they had to walk.

A FATAL RESULT.

Mme. Tugan-Baranovski died on August 13 at Petrograd, where she had arrive in a state of collapse. In some stations, where no food could be obtained, such as Allenstein, etc., the German officers, instead of trying to alleviate the position of the women and children, if only by a few kind words, brought them to the verge of despair by jeers and threats, assuring them for example, that they would all go to Spandau, where the men would be shot, etc.

The member of the State Council, M. Shebeko, was arrested on the night of August 7, according to orders wired from Berlin, and placed in one of the rooms at the station, where he had to sit on a sofa facing two soldiers, who stood by turns pointing their rifles at him. The doors which led into the refreshment-room were also guarded by soldiers. From the refreshment-room and through the open windows, in spite of the lateness of the hour, the crowd was to be heard shouting, "When will you shoot that Russian spy?" "Kill the Russian dog!" In this manner M. Shebeko was kept from 4 a.m. till 2 p.m.; after that he was sent to the prison for criminals, where he was cross-examined, searched, and stripped naked. After 24 hours he was released, without any explanation of the aforesaid treatment.

Other Russian subjects were suspected without any reason of being spies, and were put in solitary confinement at Stettin, where they were kept up to seven days and submitted to strict prison regulations and fare; thus Baron Kroneberg, M. Mihalsky, and M. Sidoroff were at first imprisoned at Posen, and later on for seven days at Stettin from August 3 until the 12th. In general the treatment of the Russians was that of convicts. They were even made to clean the cells of former prisoners (statement of Mr. Hirschman, engineer of ways of communication; Breslau Prison, Cell No. 413, August 4). The result of such treatment proved fatal to many of our countrymen.

ARTISTS' CORPS.

KAISER'S ABSENCE FROM A SMOKING CONCERT.

A number of amusing "regrets" for absence were announced by Company-Sergt.-Major Turnbull at a smoking concert held at the Holborn Restaurant during mail week to help recruiting for the 28th (2nd Reserve) Battalion London Regiment. Here are a few selections:

Boat train dreadfully late. Will wire when I get to Calais. Meet me at Iron (Charing) Cross under the clock.—William the Greatest.

Impossible attend. Am superintending the war on East Front to-day, on Western Front to-morrow. Interview with American journalist the day after. Ask Dad.—Little Willie.

Will come if I may bring the Johnsons.—Krupp, Essen.

Too busy to be with you to-night. Have to be on hand to rescue British Army when needed. Our charges are reduced. —Men of the London Scottish.

Lieut.-Colonel Shirley, the commanding officer of this battalion of the Artists' Corps, said that the 1st Battalion held the unique position of being a school of instruction for officers for the front. They had sent 200 men to commissions to regiments at the seat of war, in addition to many others who had now commissions at home.

The Artists' Corps was formed as long ago as 1860. It is composed of all classes of professional men, Lord Leighton, Sir John Millais, and Sir Forbes Robertson having served in the ranks. Many distinguished artists, contributed to the entertainment.

At their last meeting the Calcutta Port Commissioners decided to scrap the large electric generating plant at Kidderpore docks and to take their current in future from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last Competition were

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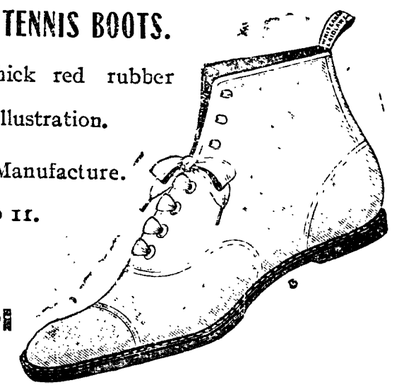

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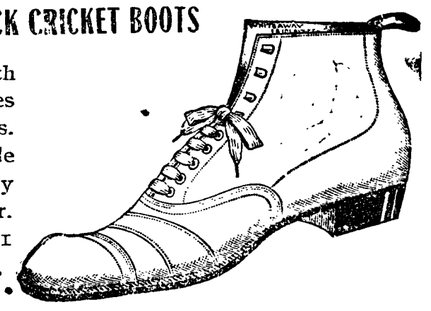

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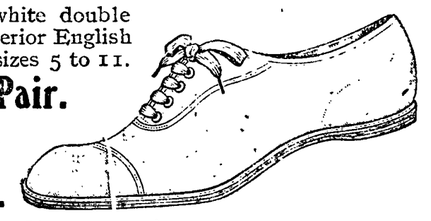

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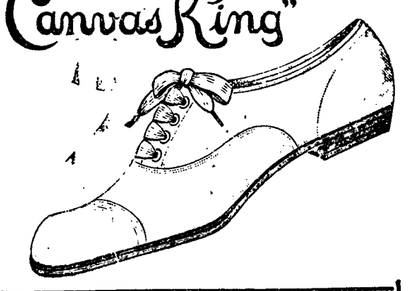

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LOOKING AHEAD.

THE ORGANISATION OF FORESIGHT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following interesting article by Mr. H. G. Wells appears in the "Daily Chronicle."

The headline suggests that I am going to look ahead with unusual confidence. But it is, I warn the reader, only a gleam of hopefulness. I am, at any rate, going to speculate upon the possibility of our people trying to think some day of what may happen before it happens, of their trying to plan beforehand what they mean to do, of their trying to get the advantage of the initiative; in fact of their becoming scientific. But I admit at once that this is mere dreaming; it is just imaginative play—like the dream that this war may end war, or the dream that world can ever be different from the world as it looks at the present moment to a university don or to an experienced elderly lady in a south coast watering place, or to any other embodiment of fixed ideas and the eternal immutability of whatever is. I have, however, been excited by Lord Selborne and the recent House of Lords debate, and I am carried beyond my habitual discretion at least to the extravagance of this headline.

Lord Selborne has suggested that we should organise foresight in relation to the war; that we should create a thinking department for collecting, testing and developing ideas; that we should attempt to get ahead of the Germans in the production of new material and new methods of fighting; that in short is war and our country's service we should use imagination! I have re-read his speech thrice and that is what he has been saying. So strange, so un-English a proposition will certainly bring down upon Lord Selborne the infuriated denunciation of Mr. Arnold White and the heavy hatred of the "Morning Post." It will associate him with Lord Haldane, who has also professed a belief in thought and science—to the great danger of all things British. It will bring him into acute conflict with his own class, with the War Office and our national tendencies. . . . It is probably the most courageous thing that has been said since the war began.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST SCIENCE.

Because for half a century this country, at the cost of its world leadership, and in spite of endless shames and humiliations, has persisted proudly and steadfastly in the discouragement and suppression of intellectual activity. The Church, the universities, the public schools, social influence, have all struggled implacably against science and imagination and any planning or scheming of our national future. England has fought with rebel intelligences within its gates until its ancient leadership in science and in literature has departed from it; it has allowed its higher education to concentrate upon smattering Babu Latin and failing to learn Greek; it has reserved its honour and its admiration almost exclusively for successful lawyers and the newly rich. One of our proudest boasts has been the decline of invention within our gates; we have suffered fewer and fewer "clever" people, and every decade has shown an increased dependence upon the foreigner for ideas and new beginnings. We picked up the submarine (after we had condemned it as a "silly Jules Verne" notion) from France, we let Americans, Brazilians and Frenchmen solve the problem of flight while we jeered at the idea; the Boers—it was lucky for us—taught us to fight on modern lines; we never looked at a piece of social legislation until it had been tried in Germany. When we were warned that the Dreadnought was not the last word of naval wisdom, when we were told that the next war must inevitably resolve itself into a conflict of inventors, we curled the scornful lip. "There always have been Dreadnoughts," we said; "there always will be."

It was nonsense, but that is our way of arguing. We had got accustomed to the Dreadnought. With a war against Germany as our most dangerous possibility, we did not even prepare a force of shallow-draught submarine-proof and mine-proof floating gun platforms for use in Elbe and Ems. Nobody else had done so, and we were not going to begin. It was sheer good luck that gave us the Brazilian monitors for Zeebrugge. If now the German fleet will not come out and fight exactly where we wish it-well, "we despises 'em." All through the earlier stages of the war, as our army retreated upon Paris, we remarked, with increasing delight that the imaginative Bloch was being disproved, and it was only when the Allies butted their heads against the German trenches behind the Aisne that the simple, obvious use of entrenchment became acceptable to us. And now we are apparently waiting on sea and on land for the French or the Germans to give us a new idea.

OBVIOUS COMMONSENSE NECESSITIES.

There are, of course, three things as plain as daylight about the present deadlock: that we have to go into the Kiel Canal with floating batteries, and either wreck the canal or force fleet action; that we have to produce hugo land guns, carried on pedrails or some such device, to smash our way through Metz to the Rhine and Westphalia; and that we have to fight the Germans out of the air. All these things are the obvious commonsense necessities of the present situation. If we do not do these things there will be no decisive conclusion to this war. But as no foreign Power has yet given these obvious next steps the prestige of its approval, we are probably preparing for nothing of the sort. We are just piling up armies and training them for the trench warfare that is, we understand, the correct thing. We are turning skilled artisans and engineers into common infantrymen, and bright-minded Cockneys and Irishmen into mechanical soldiers, and we are probably going to fight our way back through unfortunate Belgium at an enormous cost of life and wealth—while Westphalia, intact and unthreatened, carries on business as usual, and prepares great stocks of goods against the boom in German wares that will follow the war. We are not even considering the inevitableness of the dumping of accumulated German stocks, in aniline dyes, in motor wheels, in electrical goods, in a hundred such things when peace is declared. We are not, indeed, considering anything at all. We are just plain, simple English people who consider the use of brains and the anticipatory imagination in the game of life as detestably bad form. We can endure defeat, but we cannot stand worry. And with that we seem to have reached the Briton's last word.

And now Lord Selborne proposes that we set up some sort of planning and thinking department, regardless of the fact that the central maxims of British policy for half a century have been—I quote four representative Englishmen of fact and fiction; "Wait and see. Let the other fellow move first. We shall muddle through. Something will turn up."

Suddenly we are to break with the traditions of half a century and become a purposeful, planning, intelligent people. We are to get together bright scientific intelligences and invent decisive strokes. As one who in his time as a purveyor of unpopular fiction has made some imaginative leaps, I am naturally very keenly interested in this incursion of Lord Selborne's into my field of exaggeration, and I would give about anything to know just exactly where he supposes these naturally gifted and specially informed minds he asks for are to be found now. We can improvise an army, it seems in four or five months, but it needs a little longer than that to improvise a national intelligence. The King, when he was Prince of Wales, told England to "Wake up" and Lord Selborne is now, in effect, repeating that exhortation; but it takes more than that to recover a lost tradition of intellectual honesty and strenuous mental work. We are paying, and we have to go on paying in thousands of avoidable deaths and millions of avoidable expenditure, for our half century of mental evasion and educational slackness. We are paying for forensic politics, mercenary honours, and the systematic shirking of discussion, criticism, and every form of hard mental work. We have got to pay for months still in blood and wealth for our national economy of brains. We shall be fortunate if we do not have to pay in a partial and insecure peace.

"THUMB" AND THEORY."

And that I am not talking without adequate support, let me call one of the many available witnesses who can testify to the completeness of our failure to "wake up." He is Sir George Greenhill, the President of the Mathematical Association, and this is what he says we are doing on the intellectual side to back up our boys in khaki and our gunners who stick to their guns until the last man is dead. I quote from the "Morning Post," because it is the school of thought for which the "Morning Post" speaks, that pretentious, donnish, drearily conservative school, which has done more than anything else to block the reorganisation of British higher education. And thus it is that Sir George testifies.

Describing a visit paid by him five years ago to the Berlin Military Technical Academy, Sir George Greenhill said it was a magnificent institution, such as our rulers assured us we could not afford. The whole place, with its laboratories and other opportunities for the pursuit of peaceful science, was kept as smart and noble as one of our old colleges There were plenty of outdoor artillery ranges close at hand for instructive work. Sixty officers were under instruction there for a course of three years and their zeal was admirable. It was considered bad form to give the best in return for the honour and glory of the Fatherland. It was a mournful contrast to revert to Woolwich, shabby and undisciplined, with the choice of a cellar under some stables or a kitchen and scullery and bare walls in a deserted hospital—there to organise victory at no expense. . . We must put out trust in the junior ranks to push old Apathy from his stool and carry us through this war. . . . Our military science was under the rule of Thumb—the official genius whose fumbling method was considered a match for disciplined Theory. "Thumb" was hostile to "Theory." He scented a dangerous rival.

And that is just it. He scents a dangerous rival, and the Empire and our people may go bang before General Thumb at the War Office, the Rev. Dr. Thumb in our public schools, Lady Thumb ruling our social life, Thumb, M.P. and K.C., keeping the law and politics profitably intricate and Mr. Pushful Thumb in control of our Press, will get down and let courageous imagination and desrespectful clear thinking have its way. And, even then, Lord Selborne will find that things which have been getting out of order for the past fifty years are not to be put right by a sudden gleam of wisdom in the House of Lords. When he calls his committee for foresight together, he will probably find that Lady Thumb and General Thumb are still influential enough to secure a predominant representation thereon of unemployed Thumbs.

THE HOPE OF A RENASCENCE.

The job of getting creative intelligence to bear upon our military affairs is not an isolated one, and if Lord Selborne means to achieve that he will find he has to achieve something much larger, or not achieve it at all; that he has an altogether longer job and a bigger job than his speech seems to suggest. The battle of Mons—when the British Army, in the wrong place and the wrong quantity and without sufficient machine guns and aeroplanes, covered itself with glory in a losing fight was lost upon the playing fields of Eton, and it is at the public schools that the intellectual renascence of England, the development of a clearer national purpose and a keener mental style, should properly begin. If Lord Selborne really means to bring about a scientific planning way of doing things in Great Britain either during this war—a thing, I think, hopelessly Utopian—or in the years of strain that will follow it, he is proposing a moral and intellectual revolution.

Some sort of renascence, I hope and partly believe, will happen to England. I think it may be beginning now in technical institutes, in high grade schools, and in all sorts of out-of-the-way places unknown to Thumbdom and "society," in fact, in all those odd places from which the new type of emergency officer is being drawn, and conceivably it is beginning in a manner that may ultimately shift our social and political centre of gravity very considerably. But, beginning as it does against pressure and prejudice, in the face of a hostile social organisation, and so in a temper of regrettable revolt, it begins at a disadvantage. It is just the sense I have of that misfortune which made me snatch so eagerly at all the rash hopes that are implicit in Lord Selborne's realisation of the need of thought. Suppose the House of Lords were to insist upon an intellectual waking up. . . . . But indeed all this is nonsense, and the commonsense of the reader will tell him as much. To the end of our imperial career, we British will go on restraining our national mind, and certainly to the very finish of this war now we must be imitators and followers of our adversary. If his aeroplanes do not fight but just scout and drop bombs, our aeroplanes will do no more; when he produces a 42-centimetre gun, after a lapse of two or three months, we shall produce another in reply and congratulate ourselves tremendously; while he fights in trenches, we shall follow his example; if he wants us to fight our way through poor Belgium, we probably shall. And if that wastes men, wealth and our national future, at any rate, it saves thought, and that is what we have made our chief national aim for the past half century. If one were to send a story to the London papers of the Germans being surprised by the sudden production of a novel aeroplane by our War Office or by a strange new method of attack upon Wilhelmshaven, not one editor would print it. They would all know it was impossible. It would be as incredible as if one told a yarn of a British officer beginning a conversation with a prisoner in German or of a clerical headmaster engaging a teacher of Russian or understanding a machine.

GERMAN MISREADING OF DARWINISM.

STATEMENT BY SIR OLIVER LODGE

Sir Oliver Lodge makes an interesting statement in the "North American Review" on the German misreading of Darwinism, which leads to a glorification of war. It is—

"A misunderstanding of the phrase 'struggle for existence' as conducive to evolution, so that slaughter and active conflict seem the highest good.

"The Darwinian struggle is not of this order at all," says Sir Oliver. "It is a selection of the fittest to survive among a crowd of organisms which cannot possibly all survive; a selection of those most fitted to the Government. It is akin to the natural competition and effort with which we are all acquainted in peace-times; it is not like war at all. Moreover, in so far as there is savagery associated with it, Darwin himself, and Huxley, conspicuously in his Romanes Lecture, taught that this unconscious struggle ought not to apply to civilised humanity, whose business it was to contend against and dominate the cosmic process.

SOCIETY DIFFERS FROM NATURE.

"Since this matter is misunderstood by many people, and since Huxley's clear utterance on the subject is not so well known as it ought to be, I will make two quotations from his writings. In 1888 he wrote as follows:—

" . . . . society differs from Nature in having a definite moral object; whence it comes about that the course shaped by the ethical man—the member of society or citizen—necessarily runs counter to that which the non-ethical man—the primitive savage, or man as a mere member of the animal kingdom—tends to adopt. The latter fights out the struggle for existence to the bitter end, like any other animal; the former devotes his best energies to the object of setting limits to the struggle.'

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND THE COSMIC PROCESS.

"And in 1894 he developed the subject further, writing thus:—

" 'Men in society are undoubtedly subject to the cosmic process. As among other animals, multiplication goes on without cessation, and involves severe competition for the means of support. The struggle for existence tends to eliminate those less fitted to adapt themselves to the circumstances of their existence. The strongest, the most self-assertive, tend to tread down the weaker. But the influence of the cosmic process on the evolution of society is the greater the more rudimentary its civilisation. Social progress means a checking of the cosmic process at every step and the substitution for it of another, which may be called the ethical process; the end of which is not the survival of those who may happen to be the fittest, in respect of the whole of the conditions which obtain, but of those who are ethically the best.

" 'As I have already urged,' continued Huxley, 'the practice of that which is ethically best—what we call goodness or virtue—involves a course of conduct which, in all respects, is opposed to that which leads to success in the cosmic struggle for existence. In place of ruthless self-assertion, it demands self-restraint; in place of thrusting aside, or treading down, all competitors, it requires that the individual shall not merely respect, but shall help his fellows; its influence is directed, not so much to the survival of the fittest as to the fitting of as many as possible to survive. It repudiates the gladiatorial theory of existence. It demands that each man who enters into the enjoyment of the advantages of a polity shall be mindful of his debt to those who have laboriously constructed it; and shall take heed that no act of his weakens the fabric in which he has been permitted to live.

" 'Laws and moral precepts are directed to the end of curbing the cosmic process and reminding the individual of his duty to the community, to the protection and influence of which he owes, if not existence itself, at least the life of something better than a brutal savage.

" *'Let us understand, once for all, that the ethical progress of society depends, not on imitating the cosmic process, still less in running away from it, but in combating it.'* "

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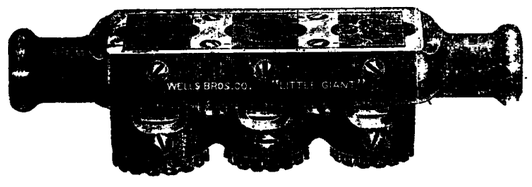

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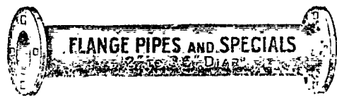

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